The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3904. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

More Rumors About the Command of the Army of the Potomac.

Discussions on the Anti-Slavery Constitutional Amendments.

A Bill to Appoint Two More Military Cadets from Each State.

The Death of Mr. Lovejoy Announced in the House.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 28.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The First National Bank of Washington has received authority to receive subscriptions to the ten-forty loan.

NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The number of National Banks authorized up to to-day is three hundred and forty-seven, with a capital of $45,500,000.

A BANKRUPT BILL IMPROBABLE.

It is the impression of the Committee on Bankruptcy that no Bankrupt Bill will pass this session. There is considerable opposition to it on both sides of the House.

CHANGES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. GRANT's visit here yesterday is understood to have had connection with the change in the command of the Army of the Potomac. The pressure upon the President in favor of the removal of Gen. MEADE is of such persistence that he can no longer disregard it. The better gains ground among certain not very well-informed persons that Gen. HOOKER is to be Gen. MEADE's successor. The consolidation of the Third Army Corps with the others created much dissatisfaction among its officers and men. They claim to have won the reputation of the fighting corps of the Army of the Potomac, having participated in every battle fought by it. HOOKER's and KEARNEY's divisions, which did most of the hard fighting on the Peninsula, and in other battles fought by that army, belonged to the Third Corps.

A SENATORIAL DEBATE.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, replied to the speech of Senator WILKINSON, made some days since in vindication of the President from the charges preferred against him by Mr. BENJAMIN. Mr. BENJAMIN got quite out of temper because the Senator from Minnesota had, in his speech, proved, or tried to prove from the record that during that Congress he (Mr. BENJAMIN) had advocated the policy of employing slaves of loyal masters as soldiers in our armies, compelling them to fight to save their country, and remanding them back to Slavery again after the war was over. Mr. WILKINSON replied forcibly, proving, or trying to prove, clearly from the record, that it ill became Mr. BENJAMIN to reprove the President for his backwardness because he had been more radical than the Senator himself. He also asserted that there was an organization to defend Mr. LINCOLN at all hazards, and that Mr. SHERMAN's speech was in aid of this design. On the whole, it was thought that Mr. SHERMAN got the worst of the debate.

THE FLORIDA REVERSE.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War will in their report completely exonerate President LINCOLN from all responsibility for the recent defeat in Florida. The evidence adduced clearly shows that he neither ordered, counselled, or was cognizant of the movement that so disastrously culminated at Olustee.

THE BURIAL-PLACE OF COL. HAMILTON.

From information received through various reliable sources, it is now known that the exact place in which the body of Col. HAMILTON was buried was a matter of public notoriety in Richmond. There is hardly a doubt but that, when GILL made an excuse for not complying with Admiral DAHLGREN's request, suggested on the ground that the place where the body was interred could not be found, he deliberately stated what he knew to be false.

THE LOUISIANA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention in Louisiana, takes place to-day. The number of delegates to be elected is one hundred and fifty, representing a population of three hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty nine. The orders governing the election are so framed as to secure full freedom of the ballot-box.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 29.

GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT arrived in this city from the front yesterday, and was engaged in a consultation with the President, Secretary of War, and Gen. HALLECK last evening, and left for the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac this morning.

The General has established his headquarters at Culpeper, eight miles in front of Gen. MEADE.

During the absence of Gen. GRANT from the city, Capt. GEORGE R. LEESE, A. A. G., will have charge of the Headquarters.

SPECIAL TREASURY AGENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the Senate, in response to a resolution, a list of special agents of the Treasury, their field of operations, pay and emoluments, from which, it appears, that, under the act of March, 1864, twenty-seven supervising and special agents have been appointed, some with salaries of $5, and others with $6 a day, and 10 cents a mile for travel, in no case to exceed $6,000 in full; under the act of the 7th of July, 1862, to further provide for the collection of revenue, ten special agents, some with salaries as above; one at $1,200, J. B. DUDLOW, at Nashville; one at $1,500, THOMAS P. MAY, at New-Orleans; thirteen under the act of March, 1863, for the collection of internal revenue, at similar salaries, including one THOMAS BROWN, for the Pacific coast, at $6 per day, and 10 cents per mile.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

In a letter to the Navy Department from Commander PERRY, of the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, dated off Funchal Roads, Madeira, March 1, he says the *Florida* succeeded in getting to sea, and he will follow her at once, though hopeless of catching her out of port. Had the *St. Louis* been a steamer he would have anchored alongside of her, and, unrestricted by the twenty-four-hour rule, his old foe could not have escaped him. The *Florida*'s crew is made up of Spaniards, Frenchmen and Portuguese, with a few Englishmen and only one American. "My men were wild to fight," he adds, "and I grew the shot from my guns the day the come in, fearing that in their excitement they would fire into her without orders, and break the neutrality of the port."

THE PATENT HAT-BODY CASE.

The Supreme Court has disposed of the great hat-body cases of BURR against DURYEE and others. Three suits in chancery had been brought upon the patents of HENRY A. WELLS, C. E. TAYLOR and HENRY RUSS for improvements in hat making machinery. The cases were argued a month ago by Messrs. GROSVENOR, EVARTS and GERRIT, of New-York, for the plaintiff, and by Messrs. GEORGE HARDING and C. PARSONS for the defendants. The opinion of the court was delivered to-day by Justice GRIER in favor of the defendants in each of the three cases, deciding that the Boyden machine was no infringement of either WELLS', TAYLOR's or RUSSELL' patents. The opinion is very long and able, and reviews the whole art of hat making, and the law on the subject of reissued patents. It is considered the most important opinion on patent law ever decided in the court.

STEAMERS WANTED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department is in want of new side-wheel steamers of the following dimensions: Length, 150 feet; breadth, 28 feet; depth, 9 feet. Persons having such vessels for sale are requested to send particulars and price to the Navy Department.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING CASE.

No decision was announced to-day by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Quicksilver Mining Case.

THE INDIANS.

The delegation of Indians in town this morning called on the Secretary of the Interior for a consultation in regard to the treaty made last Fall with them by Gov. RAMSEY.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 28.

INCREASE OF REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

Mr. FOSTER, of Conn., (Union,) from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill for giving Revolutionary soldiers an additional bounty of one hundred dollars, which was passed.

ADMISSION OF NEBRASKA.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the House bill, *enabling the people of Nebraska to form a State* and maintain a Territorial Government.

CONCENTRATED FEED FOR ARMY ANIMALS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the *Military Committee, reported adversely on the use* of concentrated feed for horses and mules in the army.

INCREASING THE NUMBER OF CADETS.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill relating to the Military Academy at West Point. This bill authorizes the appointment by the President of two additional Cadets for each State represented in Congress — residents of the State wherein appointed, having served honorably two years in the army, not less than seventeen nor more than twenty years old, and selected according to merits and qualifications.

PAY OF PENSION AGENTS.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) reported a bill relating to the compensation of Pension Agents, which allows them, for clerk hire and office-rent, five hundred dollars for the disbursement of fifty thousand dollars annually, and two hundred and fifty dollars additional for every additional fifty thousand dollars.

THE TRANSFER OF SEAMEN FROM THE ARMY.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a resolution inquiring of the Secretary of the Navy how many ordinary seamen have been transferred from the military to the naval service. Adopted.

ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The House then took up the special order, viz: the joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to forever prohibit Slavery and involuntary servitude, except for crime.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) said that without stopping to inquire into all the causes which led to the present rebellion and had brought on the country all the disaster, desolation and death which had followed in their train, he could safely assume that they chiefly sprang from Slavery. If a large party in the country attributed the cause of our difficulties to the imperitinent interference of philanthropists and fanatics in the Northern States with an institution in the South, which did not concern them, he replied, had there been no such institution to interfere with, there would have been no such alleged impertinent interference. Had there been no Slavery in the South, there would have been no Abolitionists in the North. If it be said it was the determination of the South to rule the Government in the interests of Slavery, and failing in that, to set up an empire of its own, founded on Slavery as its chief corner-stone, which led to the rebellion, he replied that without Slavery there could have been no such foundation on which to build. If the freedom of speech and of the press, so dear to freemen anywhere and in all times, and cherished especially in this time of war by those opposed to the administration, have during all our lives been defiled, as in a large portion of the Republic, it was Slavery which demanded it. If the halls of the Capitol have resounded from our earliest recollections with the strifes and contests of sections, ending sometimes in blood, it was Slavery which almost always occasioned them. No superficial observer of our history, North or South, of any party, could doubt that Slavery was at the bottom of our present troubles. Our fathers who framed the Constitution regarded Slavery as an evil, and looked forward to its early extinction. They felt the inconsistency of their position, while proclaiming the equal rights of all to life, liberty and happiness. Hence, they refused to permit the word "slave" to be incorporated into the Constitution, lest future generations should learn from the instrument that that it had once existed. The history of the last seventy years had proved that the founders of the Republic were mistaken in their expectations that Slavery would be abolished, and Slavery, so far from gradually disappearing, as they anticipated, had so strengthened itself that in 1860 its advocates demanded the control of the nation in its interests; failing in which, they attempted the overthrow of the Government. At first there was a disinclination on the part of the Executive to interfere in any manner with Slavery, and orders were issued and executed driving back to the assistance of the enemy slaves who escaped to our lines. Congress, however, in obedience to popular sentiment, as an early day took action against this policy. At the July session, 1861, an act was passed forfeiting the owner's right to any slave he should permit to be employed in any shape in aid of the rebellion. This act, efficiently enforced, would have freed large numbers of slaves, but it was never executed. At the regular session of Congress, convening in December, 1861, Congress passed another act, making free all slaves who should come within our lines, be deserted by their masters, or who should come under the control of the United States authorities. It was a long time before slaves escaping to our lines were protected, and longer still before they were organized to aid in the suppression of the rebellion. In fact, it was more than a year after the passage of the act demanded by the public voice before any considerable number of persons of African descent were armed, and even now a much less number are in the field that might have been by the adoption of more energetic measures on the part of those charged with the execution of the laws. The constitutional authority of Congress to pass acts giving freedom to the slaves of rebels alone has been questioned by some, though they are believed to be fully sustained by the usages of nations, and the decisions of courts. These acts of Congress, if efficiently executed, would, during the progress of the war, have emancipated most of the slaves, for they belonged to persons who have in some way aided in the rebellion. The power exercised by a Commander-in-Chief, as such, must be a power exercised in fact, and that beyond his lines where his armies cannot go; his orders are mere *brutum fulmen*, and can neither work a forfeiture of property nor freedom of slaves. All these laws and proclamations giving to each the largest effect claimed by its friends, are ineffectual to the destruction of Slavery. The laws of Congress, if efficiently executed, would leave remaining the slaves belonging to loyal masters, which, considering how many are held by children and females, not engaged in the rebellion, would be an inconsiderable number, and the President's Proclamation excepts from its provisions all of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and a good part of Louisiana and Virginia—almost half the Slave States. If, therefore, we would get rid of Slavery, and make our land in fact what we have long claimed for it in name—the "land of the free," some more effective measure must be resorted to than has yet been adopted. Some had supposed that this could be accomplished by an act of Congress declaring Slavery abolished everywhere. But the power to pass such an act was denied by others, and it was difficult to see how it could be maintained. It was asserted by some that this power might be exercised as incident to the war power, which was conceded to exist in the Federal Government. What is the war power? It is the power to raise and support armies, and use them against the common enemy. Under this power slaves, as well as freemen, may doubtless be put into the army; enemy's property may be taken and his slaves set at liberty. But what right does this give to free the slaves of loyal citizens in loyal States? None, surely, unless it be a necessity to the raising and supporting of armies and carrying on the war. Congress had authority to draft, and had passed laws for that purpose. If it had not done so, power to do it exists, and there can, therefore, be no necessity to free all the slaves in the land in order to raise armies. Nor is it necessary to free them in order to carry on the war. It might be a convenience to do so, and may be asserted that incidentally, such an act would aid in suppressing the rebellion. So it might be said that if Congress were to wage a war limiting the price of wages in the land, no State machinist or laborer should receive for his services more than five cents a day, the effect would be to encourage enlistments and prevent desertion, as well as to save money to the Government, which would then be able to raise troops at less expense than at present; yet who would pretend that Congress possessed authority to pass such a law? The only effective mode of ridding the country of Slavery is by constitutional amendment, forever prohibiting its existence within the jurisdiction of the United States. This amendment adopted, and not only does Slavery cease, but it can never be established by State authority, or in any other way, than by again amending the Constitution. Whereas, if Slavery should now be abolished by act of Congress or proclamation of the President, assuming that either has the power to do it, there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent any State from again re-establishing it. This change of the Constitution will also relieve us of all difficulty in the restoration to the Union of the rebel States when our brave soldiers shall have reduced them to obedience to the laws. And he was rejoiced to believe that this amendment would have a large support from what are known as the Border States. Being recommended by two-thirds of each House of Congress, is it unreasonable to expect its ratification by three-fourths of the States? We now have thirty-five States, and acts have passed to create two more (Nevada and Colorado.) These, added to those we already have, make thirty-seven States. To ratify the amendment, will therefore require the affirmative votes of twenty-eight States. There are now twenty-one free States, including Nevada and Colorado, soon to be admitted. Add to them Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia, Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee, and you have twenty-eight, the requisite number to carry the measure. I have assumed that all the Free States will adopt the amendment. It is now very generally conceded that Slavery is a divine institution. The few in the Northern or Free States who attempt to uphold it do so on constitutional grounds, denying the authority of the Government to interfere with it; but none of these persons deny or can deny the power of the people to amend the Constitution in the mode prescribed by the instrument itself. If, then, they shall oppose an amendment for the abolition of Slavery, it will not be because to abolish it in that form is unconstitutional, but because it is not right, or, if right, not expedient. I am sure that the passage of this joint resolution by two-thirds of each branch of Congress, and its ratification by the people, will not of itself suppress the rebellion and restore peace to the country. That can only be done through the agency of our brave soldiers. At no period of the war have the Union armies been more formidable than at this moment. They are soon to be hurled, under the inspiration of a master mind, with irresistible force upon the enemy. This ought, in my judgment, to have been done long ago, and so we believe the country and hundreds of thousands, and the hundreds of thousands of patriotic lives which have been sacrificed. It is the large rebel armies, of which there are but two, which are to be overcome, and then the rebellion will be substantially ended. But instead of looking back and mourning over the mistakes of the past, let us remember them only for the lessons they teach for the future, forgetting the things which are past. Let us press forward to the accomplishment of what is before us, making sure by the concentration of our gallant soldiers under the successful hero of the West, of the speedy destruction of the rebel armies; and when that is accomplished, the Union will be restored, constitutional government maintained, universal peace established, and prosperity restored will be added unto it.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) answered the speech of Mr. WILKINSON, made some days ago, in which he charged him (SHERMAN) with inconsistency on the Anti-Slavery question, to which Mr. WILKINSON briefly replied.

After a short colloquy between the two, Mr. WILSON addressed the Senate on the pending question.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) in the course of his remarks, said that Slavery in America, though upheld by interests, customs and usages, trenched about by inhuman statutes, and hedged around by passionate, vehement and unreasoning prejudices, is fast crumbling to atoms beneath the blows raised upon it by a liberty-loving and patriotic people. But let the Anti-Slavery men listen to no truce—to no compromise—to no cry for mercy. Let them nowise as inflexible as justice—as inexorable as destiny. Wherever and whenever a blow can be dealt at the vitals of the retreating foe, let that blow be struck, in the name of the bleeding nation and of the "dumb toiling millions bound and sold." A truce with Slavery is a defeat for the nation—a compromise with Slavery is a treaty of disaster and dishonor, and a future of anarchy and blood. Mercy to Slavery is cruelty to Liberty. The death of Slavery is the annihilation of the rebellion—the unity of the Republic—the life of the nation—the harmonious development of republican institutions—the repose, culture and renown of the people. Though riven and shattered by the storms of the stupendous civil war it inaugurated, Slavery still battles for existence and dominion, with the reckless audacity of that desperation which sees with clear vision its impending doom. Though waning in power, Slavery still retains in its grasp vast masses of men in the loyal States, ready to do its bidding, to which, in the extreme contests, a rampart of three hundred thousand gleaming bayonets. These masses must be won over to the gathering hosts of freedom, or utterly routed. That rampart of steel must go down before the advancing legions of the Republic ere Slavery sinks into the grave that knows no resurrection. Let not the Anti-Slavery men of this age forget that the founders of the Republic believed that Slavery would wither and die beneath blended rays of the Christian and democratic institutions they founded. Let them not forget that slavery was then a mendicant pleading for forbearance and mercy—for a little time to hide itself from the gaze of that humanity it outraged and dishonored. Let them remember, too, how it deceived and deceived our fathers, and from a feeble mendicant became the master of the Government and the people, until it consummated its crimes by the inauguration of the revolution to blot the North American Republic from the muster-roll of nations. Let them also remember that masses of our countrymen have been, still are, its pliant instruments, ready to execute its decrees. Let them remember that hundreds of thousands of our countrymen, in the loyal States, since Slavery raised the banners of insurrection and sent death, wounds, sickness and sorrow into the homes of the people, have resisted and still continue to resist any measure for the defence of the nation, if that measure tended to impair the vital and admitting powers of Slavery. They resisted the act making free the slaves used by rebels for military purposes; the confiscation of rebel property; the freedom of the slaves of rebel masters; the abolition of Slavery in the capital of the nation; the exclusion of the Territories to free labor and free laboring men; the Proclamation of Emancipation; the enlistment of colored men to fight the battles of the country; the freedom of the black soldier who is fighting, bleeding, dying, for the country, and the freedom of his wife and children. And now, when war has for nearly three years menaced the life of the nation, bathed the land in blood, and filled two hundred thousand graves with our slain sons, these men, of the loyal States, still cling to the fallen fortunes of the relentless and unappeasable enemy of their country and the democratic institutions. They mourn over the expiring system in the Border Slave States, and in tones of indignation and of anguish, they utter lamentations over the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the policy that is bringing the rebel States back again, radiant with freedom. The past, with its crowded memories of the development and power, corruptions and crimes of Slavery—the present, with its lessons to be read by every eye—all demand that the Anti-Slavery men of United America should seize every occasion to trample down every vestige of Slavery. Let them swear it—write it upon the lids of their Bibles—engrave it upon their door-posts, and proclaim it in the face of earth and heaven, that the barbarous, treasonable, man-dishonoring and God-defying system of human Slavery in America shall perish utterly from the face of the Republic; that its supporters, apologists and sympathizers shall never more guide the councils of war, or wear the honors of the emancipated, disenthralled and regenerated nation. Engraving on every rood of the vast territories of the Republic, in letters of light, "Slavery shall be forever prohibited"—obliterating Slavery and enabling the slave-code in the Capital of the nation—decreeing under the "war power" more than three millions of bondmen in the rebel States, "thenceforward and forever free"—proclaiming the emancipation of the slave by the act of the nation the instant his name is on the muster roll of the defenders of the Republic—has riven and shivered the slave system into broken and dismembered fragments, and that base and ghastly system now lies prostrate in the convulsive throes of dissolution. National legislation, Executive action, judicial decision, may still further degrade and humble the new imperial system that once, in the pride of power, gave law to republican America. The hideous Fugitive Slave Act still blackens the statutes of this Christian land, reminding us of the degradation and humiliation of our country when the heel of the slave master was on its neck. Justice, humanity, self-respect and decency, all demand that the lingering infamy shall be obliterated from the page of blackens. The decree of emancipation, too, shall be enforced and sanctioned by measures of legislation; the colored soldiers who are fighting our battles with unsurpassed devotion and heroic courage, should be entitled by law to receive the pay and emoluments of other soldiers of the Republic, and their wives and children should be made free by act of Congress, and placed under the protecting care of the country for which their husbands and fathers are periling liberty and life on the battle-fields in spite of the merciless ban of the rebel chiefs. But the crowning act in this series of acts for the restriction and extinction of Slavery in America is this proposed amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the existence of Slavery forevermore in the Republic of the United States. If this amendment shall be incorporated by the will of the nation into the Constitution of the United States, it will obliterate the last lingering vestiges of the slave system, its chattelizing, degrading and bloody codes, its dark, malignant, barbarizing spirit, all it was and is, everything connected with it, or pertaining to it, from the face of the nation it has scarred with moral desolation, from the bosom of the country it has reddened with the blood, and strewn with the graves of patriotism. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 28.

THE PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY.

Mr. NORTON, of Illinois, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting Slavery in the States and Territories.

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

GEORGE THOMPSON REFUSED THE USE OF THE HALL.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Union,) reported a resolution granting use of the hall of the House of Representatives to the Washington Lecture Association for the 6th of April, for the delivery of a lecture by Hon. GEORGE THOMPSON, late a member of the British Parliament, the proceeds, after paying expenses, to be distributed among the families of the District of Columbia soldiers.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion of Mr. HOLMAN was adopted by the following vote: yeas 83, nays 40.

SERVICES AND CLAIMS OF STATE TROOPS.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to furnish the House with any information in his possession with reference to the claims for service rendered by State troops at any time during the present war, stating the amount of service and amount of claims.

ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered a joint resolution, proposing a new article to the Constitution, which, when ratified by the requisite number of States, shall be valid, as a part of the Constitution, namely:

"Slavery and involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, is forever prohibited in the United States and all the Territories, and so much of article 4, section 11, of the Constitution, as refers to the delivery up of persons owing service or labor, escaping into another State, is annulled.

Mr. HOLMAN objected to the second reading of the question.

Accordingly the question recurred "shall the resolution be rejected?"

This was determined in the negative by a vote of 38 against 69.

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, James C. Allen, Arnold, Baldwin of Michigan, Bliss, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Chanler, Clay, Cravens, Eldridge, English, Benson, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Indiana, Herrick, Holman, Kasson, Law, Marcy, Morris, Morrison, Noble, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Pruyn, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rogers, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Scott, Steele of New-York, Sweat, Winfield, Yeaman.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Broomall, A. W. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Davis of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Deming, Dixon, Dumont, Eckley, Eliot, Frank, Garfield, Grinnell, Hale, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbard of Iowa, Jenckes, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Longyear, McBride, McClurg, Morehead, Morrill, Norton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Parham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Shannon, Smithers, Spalding, Stevens, Thomas, Trowbridge, Van Valkenburgh, Wadsworth of Illinois, Walker, Whaley, Wilson, Windom.

The Speaker announced that the question now recurred on the second reading.

Mr. HOLMAN raised the point that the vote not having been a two-third one, as required, the result was, in effect, the rejection of the proposition.

The Speaker overruled Mr. HOLMAN's objection.

The proposition was then read a second time.

Mr. STEVENS withdrew the latter part of his proposition, namely:

"To annul the fugitive slave feature."

The question was then stated on agreeing to the other part of the proposition.

THE DEATH OF MR. LOVEJOY.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) in announcing the death of his colleague, Mr. LOVEJOY, said he was great in the leading of his life, great in his convictions, great in the elements of his character, great in courage, and great in his abiding and ever-living faith in the ultimate triumph of the eternal principles of right, justice and humanity. Early impressed with convictions on the subject of Slavery, he pursued them with unswerving fidelity in the face of danger, obloquy and reproach. The tragic fate of a beloved brother quickened his natural abhorrence of Slavery. In the advancement of the great idea of his life, no dangers daunted, and no labors tired. The heated denunciations of partisans, the ridicule and clamor of the vulgar, and the threats of the cowardly and the base, failed alike to turn him from the great purpose of his life. If he did not live to see the end of that stupendous struggle which was to establish the great problem which he had spent his life in working out, like Moses he saw the Promised Land, bright and beautiful, as the last object upon which his expiring eyes fell. He has served his country and his constituents with distinguished ability and usefulness. As a legislator, he was wise, intelligent, practical, vigilant and independent, and above all, he was incorruptible. He has been spoken of as a public man, but who shall speak of the virtues which adorned his private life! Who shall speak of him as a husband! father! friend! neighbor! citizen! He was so genial in his intercourse, of a sympathy so quick and ready, so kind, so affectionate and so generous, that there seemed combined in him all those qualities which challenged the love and admiration of those who knew him best, and which disarmed the resentment of his enemies, and endeared him to the hearts of his friends.

JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) had known the deceased as a fearless and bold advocate of his opinions, always vigorously pressing on to accomplish those ends which he thought best to promote the interests of his country and race. His late colleague was of extensive scholarly acquirements, possessing high forensic power, and always formidable in debate. Although he and the deceased differed in opinions, in their personal intercourse nothing ever occurred to disturb their mutual good feeling.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said Mr. LOVEJOY was so clear in his perceptions, and so forcible in his diction, that nobody could misunderstand him. His great heart was ever alive to human freedom. He was not afraid to vindicate the right anywhere; and was not ashamed to unite in the same worship and kneel at the same altar with the oppressed. The only regret is that he did not live to see peace and union restored, and universal emancipation in his native land.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) remarked that though his colleague did not live to see the end of Slavery, he had witnessed its death throes. He was kind and good, a good neighbor, a friend of the weak and oppressed. The panting fugitive from the lash of the overseer found ready relief, and was pointed by him to the Northern Star, and sent on his way rejoicing.

Mr. FENTON, of Ohio, (Dem.) said: After the friends of the deceased had strewed the bier with roses made fragrant by their affections, he paid his tribute of respect. He spoke of Mr. LOVEJOY as a prompt and ready debater and a vigorous thinker. What he believed he expressed, and was at all times prepared to defend his positions.

Mr. ODELL, of New-York, (Dem.,) said Mr. LOVEJOY died in his district, in the immediate neighborhood of his home, attended in his last days by mutual friends. No public man had more admirers in Brooklyn than their brother. His efforts to suppress the rebellion were paramount to all other considerations. He was social, genial, kind and outspoken. In these degenerate days, when corruption stalks abroad, might it be said of each of them now here, as it could be said of the deceased, he was an honest man. He (ODELL) would profit by the lesson here presented of the shortness of life, and desired that all might so live as to gain a title to "that inheritance which is incorruptible and fadeth not away."

Messrs. FESS, of Maine, (Union,) ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Union,) MORRISON, of Illinois, (Union,) DAVIS, of New-York, (Union,) GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union,) MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) and AMES, of Illinois, (Union,) severally paid their tribute to the memory of the deceased.

When the usual resolutions of condolence and regret were passed, and a committee of three appointed, consisting of Messrs. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, FESS, of Maine, and ROSS, of Illinois, to superintend the removal of Mr. LOVEJOY's remains from Brooklyn to Illinois, at half-past three o'clock the House adjourned.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, March 28.

In the Court of Appeals to-day:

No. 16. WEED, administrator, &c., vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company is still on. Mr. JOHN K. PORTER for the appellant; JOHN H. REYNOLDS for the respondents.

The Day Calendar for Tuesday, March 29, 1864; Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 31.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Admiral Porter's Report of the Capture of Fort De Russey.

Admirable Conduct of Our Forces.

Advance of the Army of the Frontier.

NORTHERN TEXAS SOON TO BE OCCUPIED

Particulars of the Rebel Attack on Paducah.

Dispatches from Fleet-Captain Pennock.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 21, 1864.

Rear-Admiral PORTER, in a dispatch to the Navy Department, dated Fort De Russey, March 15, *gives the following particulars of the taking of that* stronghold:

The gunboats arrived at Simmesport at noon, and *found the enemy posted in force about three miles* back. The *Benton* landed her crew, and drove in the pickets.

The army came along in about half an hour more, and landed next morning, taking possession of the enemy's camping ground. That night Gen. SMITH concluded to follow them by land, while Admiral PORTER proceeded up Red River with all the gunboats and transports. In the meantime the *Eastport* had reached the obstructions, and with the vessels that kept pace with her, commenced the work of demolition on the formidable barricade on which the rebels had been employed five months. They supposed it impossible, but our energetic sailors, with hard work, opened a passage in a few hours. The *Eastport* and *Neosho* proceeded to the fort, which at that moment was being surrounded by the troops under Gen. SMITH, who had marched from Simmesport. A brisk musketry fire was going on between the rebels and our own troops, and they were so close together it was difficult to distinguish the combatants. The *Eastport*, which had opened her battery, fearing to injure our own men, ceased firing, when our troops proceeded to the assault and carried the place. In a few minutes, and with small loss, 250 prisoners, eight heavy guns and two field pieces fell into our hands, and all the munitions of war. The main body of the enemy, 5,000 strong, under the rebel Gen. WALKER, made their escape.

Admiral PORTER says the whole affair has been well managed. The troops made a splendid march and attack, and the officers in command of the gunboats and transports have shown great zeal and industry in getting up the river and through the obstructions which the rebels deemed impassable.

In the recent attack on Trinity by the gunboats, a number of negroes who were captured by the enemy in a recent attack upon Goodrich's Landing were recaptured.

FROM FORT SMITH.

FORT SMITH, Saturday, March 26.

The old Army of the Frontier, now the right wing of the Army of Arkansas, under the command of Gen. THAYER, left here yesterday for the South. The troops are in fine spirits and will soon be in Northern Texas.

All the troops in this department are said to be moving.

THE REBEL ATTACK ON PADUCAH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 28, 1864.

The following dispatches have been received by the Secretary of the Navy:

CAIRO, Saturday, March 26, 7 P. M.

At 3 P. M., yesterday, the rebels made an attack upon Paducah, and the steamers *Peosta*, *Paragon* and *Fort Hindman* at once opened fire. Capt. HICKS holds the fort. The front part of the city is destroyed, our shells setting fire to the houses on the levee. A brisk cannonading was continued until about 10 P. M., when the rebel fire ceased. The attack may have been renewed this morning.

Our dispatches are received by boat; telegraphic communication having been destroyed. The fort made a desperate resistance.

A. M. PENNOCK, Fleet Captain.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SATURDAY, March, 26.

I have just received information that the enemy are in full force in front of Paducah. A flag of truce was sent in by them to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, which was refused. They twice demanded a surrender, saying they would give no quarter if refused. Gen. FERRYS has 500 prisoners from Union City. Reinforcements are going forward. There is no danger of a surrender.

THIRD DISPATCH.

SATURDAY, March 26.

Paducah is safe. The rebels left at midnight.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

SATURDAY, March 26.

Information has been received that the rebels have retreated from Paducah. The rebel loss is 200 killed. Their number of wounded is unknown.

Forrest's force is said to be 6,000 men, with six cannon.

The rebel Gen. A. P. THOMPSON is reported killed.

A. M. PENNOCK, Fleet Captain.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

CAIRO, Monday, March 28.

Gen. FORREST had about 7,000 men in the attack on Paducah. His line of battle was 2½ miles long. The fight lasted all the afternoon. Four assaults were made on the fort en masse, each of which was repulsed with great slaughter to the enemy. The gunboats fired 400 rounds.

A large portion of the town is in ruins.

The rebels plundered the stores and carried off horses during the fight. Forty convalescents in the hospital were captured.

Forrest sent a flag of truce to exchange prisoners, but Col. HICKS declined.

Three hundred rebel dead lie in front of our fort. Gens. HARRIS and BUFORD were with the rebels.

Boats from Paducah at noon yesterday report all quiet. The citizens are rebuilding the town. Several women were killed during the fight. Our loss was 14 killed and 45 wounded.

The *Peosta* and *Paragon*, tin-clads, were the gunboats which participated in the late battle at Paducah, opening fire simultaneously with the fort on the enemy's advance into the city, and rendering invaluable service throughout the engagement.

After being once repulsed in the attack on the fort, FORREST sent a communication to Col. HICKS, demanding the surrender of the fort, troops and public stores, promising that if the demand was complied with, our troops should be treated as prisoners of war; but if he was compelled to storm the fort they might expect no quarter.

Col. HICKS replied that he was placed there to defend the fort, which he would do, and peremptorily declined to surrender.

The enemy then made a second and third assault upon the works, but were repulsed each time, with heavy losses.

The rebels then broke lines, formed in squads, occupied the houses and kept up a fire until late in the evening, when they were driven away, our artillery making the buildings too hot to hold them.

On their way into the city the enemy fired the railroad depot, which was consumed, and to prevent burning they burned the Quartermaster's building and the steamer *Dunleath*, (not the *Arizona*,) on the marine railway. They plundered the stores of an immense amount of goods, and took all the horses they could find. Some merchants have lost from $2,000 to $5,000.

Early the next morning, the rebels again appearing, Col. HICKS burned all the houses within musket range of the fort. The enemy, however, made no advance, and after asking for an exchange of prisoners, which was declined, they retired in the direction of Columbus.

Toward the end of the battle it was discovered that our ammunition was nearly exhausted; when Col. HICKS ordered that when it gave out the fort would be defended with the bayonet as long as a man remained alive, which determination was received with hearty cheers by all the troops. The garrison in the fort, 520 in all, fought with great gallantry.

All was quiet at Paducah yesterday, our forces being engaged in burying the dead.

The enemy had six small cannon. About fifty buildings were burned, including the hospital, gun works and some of the finest residences in the town. The Custom-house, Post-office and Continental were not injured.

Our troops consisted of the Fortieth Illinois Infantry, Col. HICKS, a battalion of negroes, and one regiment, (name not yet known.)

One hundred and twenty recruits from Minnesota arrived to-night, en route for Little Rock. The Thirty-fourth and Twenty-sixth Indiana veterans have arrived on their way home from Memphis.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 28.

The *Commercial*, of this city, has a special dispatch from Chattanooga containing the following intelligence:

"The rebels are in very strong force on our front at Dalton, and they have 3,000 cavalry this side.

"Deserters report that Gen. Bishop Polk is reinforcing Gen. JOS JOHNSTON's army.

"Gen. STONEMAN's cavalry, under Gen. MASON, has arrived at Marietta, Geo.

"Numerous deserters are still coming in.

"The rebels are moving up their artillery from the rear.

"Our army is in splendid condition."

Affairs in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 28.

JAMES S. THOMAS was unanimously nominated by the Radicals, to-day, for Mayor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. FILLEY. The election takes place on the first Monday in April.

Brig.-Gen. EWING has been assigned to the command of the District of St. Louis, in place of Gen. FINK, transferred to the command of the District of North Missouri.

Cotton market dull; receipts 280 bales. Flour unsettled for super, single extra higher; sales at $6 50 @$6 56 for the former, and at $6 62 for the latter. Wheat buoyant at $1 57@$1 60 for prime, $1 40@$1 48 for choice. Corn dull; sales at 97c.@$1 06. Oats opening at 80c. Pork stiff and advancing; sales at $21 50@$22

GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

Analysis and Review of Gen. McClellan's History of His Military Career.

[EIGHTH ARTICLE.]

I.

The last of this series of papers brought the review of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Report down to the safe and secret evacuation of Yorktown by the enemy—an act which Gen. McCLELLAN attributes to the siege preparations which he had occupied a whole month in making, but which there is now little doubt was much more powerfully prompted by the menacing position of McDOWELL'S corps at Fredericksburgh.

On the "discovery" of the withdrawal of the rebels on the morning of the 6th of May, Gen. STONEMAN, with his cavalry Corps and four batteries of horse artillery, was sent in pursuit. He was followed by HOOKER'S Division of HEINTZELMAN'S Corps. Subsequently the divisions of KEARNEY, COUCH and CASEY (of SUMNER'S Corps) were sent forward. STONEMAN came up with the enemy's rear-guard at Williamsburgh, where a defensive line had been thrown up, which, however, it is evident, JOHNSTON was not minded to hold, since his whole army had passed *beyond* Williamsburgh. It was, therefore, simply for the purpose of securing the safe withdrawal of the trains that the rebel rear turned sharply on STONEMAN at Williamsburgh; and, it being found that Union infantry supports were coming up, LONGSTREET'S division was actually ordered back to that point. It was between his command and the divisions of SUMNER'S and HEINTZELMAN'S corps that, on the following day, the crude, ill-planned, unnecessary, but, for us, bloody encounter, which figures in history as the battle of Williamsburgh, took place.

Gen. McCLELLAN, in his Report, skims this affair in a few vague touches—a fact that might be accounted for from the circumstance that, not having been personally present at this his first battle, he could know nothing of it from his own knowledge, were it not for the other circumstance, that there are on record dispatches revealing, on the part of Gen. McCLELLAN, motives and mode of mind totally at variance with the representations of his Report. We do not affirm that the fact of their being extremely damaging to his military pretensions could have had anything to do with their omission. We simply submit to the consideration of candid minds to determine what *is* the real motive of a historical deficit otherwise so unaccountable.

Gen. McCLELLAN does not mention, when speaking of the pursuit, that "immediately" sent in pursuit of the enemy, that, had he been left to the motions of his own hesitating and cautious spirit, no *so* much ever would have been sent in pursuit at all. It was only after the repeated and united solicitations of several of the commanders had at length succeeded in elevating his mettle up to the point of action, that he assented to a force being sent in pursuit. Before he got it off, however, it was nearly noon of Sunday, and by that time the back of the last rebel had vanished from the walls of Yorktown seven or eight hours ago. In this state of facts, the pursuing expedition gotten up was an ill-judged affair, and could hardly have turned out otherwise than it did.

Common sense, not to say military principles, dictated the one of two courses to be pursued on becoming aware of the withdrawal of the enemy from Yorktown, to wit: either a really "immediate" pursuit, with a light column to take the enemy on the wing and harass his rear—not an "immediate" pursuit after the rebels had had ample time to get everything away and had retired within their secondary defensive line—or else a systematic advance of the whole army, prepared to give effective battle.

He did neither the one nor the other. He did not institute a prompt pursuit, and when at length he consented to follow up, he sent straggling divisions, without unity of command, without plan or purpose, and without promise or possibility of accomplishing anything of value. He had intrusted the chief command of operations in the front to both Gen. HEINTZELMAN and Gen. SUMNER—an assignment not calculated to produce a very harmonious condition of feeling or action. Nothing, in fact, could be more frightful than the confusion and disorder of this ill-planned and headless expedition, both on the march of Sunday and in the battle of Monday. Different divisions of the two corps got foul of each other on the roads, and brigades became separated from their proper commands, and inextricably mixed up. Many of our men straggled off in the woods, not being able to extricate themselves in the darkness, and were captured. The artillery became "stalled" in the mud, and several pieces were lost. On the following day (Monday) the main engagement took place. The battle was utterly without order of *ensemble*. Orders given by one General were countermanded by another. HOOKER, on the left, received the brunt of the rebel attack, could get no reinforcements, though badly pressed, lost out of his division 1,700 men, and was only saved from destruction by the timely arrival of KEARNEY'S command. The right fared equally ill, till HANCOCK made a flanking movement with his brigade, using the bayonet, and finally night put an end to the engagement.

II.

While these affairs were going on in the front, Gen. McCLELLAN had remained behind at Yorktown, for the purpose, as he says, of "completing the preparations for the departure of Gen. FRANKLIN'S and other troops to West Point by water"—a task which, under the circumstances, that is, considering that Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division had remained on shipboard ever since it arrived, for the very good reason that, spite of Gen. McCLELLAN'S calls for reinforcements, *he could not find room on the Peninsula to place what he had*, and that FRANKLIN'S movement was a mere diversion and NOT the main business on hand, might surely have been intrusted to the General who was to command it. About noon of Monday the Prince DE JOINVILLE and Gen. SPRAGUE were down in Yorktown, to induce Gen. McCLELLAN to come up and take charge of operations which were going so badly for us. When told the condition of affairs in front, Gen. McCLELLAN remarked that he had supposed "those in front could attend to that little matter." After some time, however, he started from Yorktown, reached the vicinity of Williamsburgh, just at the close of the battle, and for the first time came face to face with the actual aspect of the problem there presented.

Now, if one looks into Gen. McCLELLAN'S so-called "Report," with a view to discover what purpose he then and there formed in face of the state of facts at Williamsburgh, he will look in vain.

But it happens that there *are* dispatches in existence which *do* photograph Gen. McCLELLAN'S mind at this period, and as it is our aim to pierce to the historical truth underlying the veneer which he has spread over these transactions, we will tax the patience of the reader so far as to follow with some minuteness the dissection of one of Gen. McCLELLAN'S *unpublished* telegrams.

When, toward nightfall, Gen. McCLELLAN arrived before Williamsburgh, the enemy still held his position there. The troops in the front had been fighting within hearing of McCLELLAN during the entire day, but not under his personal supervision, and he was, for the most part, ignorant of the true state of affairs. He thought that the enemy had a securely intrenched position at Williamsburgh, and had thus opposed his further advance at that time, *and he determined to lose time before Williamsburgh, just as he had done at Yorktown.* This is sufficiently apparent from the following telegram of May 5, which, notwithstanding its great historical importance, Gen. McCLELLAN has *not* seen fit to reproduce:

BIVOUAC IN FRONT OF WILLIAMSBURGH,
May 5—10 P. M.

After arranging for movement up York River, I was urgently sent for here. I find JOE JOHNSTON in front of me in strong force—*probably greater, a good deal, than my own*, and very strongly intrenched. HANCOCK has taken two redoubts, and repulsed HAYS'S Brigade by a real charge with the bayonet, killing one Colonel and 300 prisoners, killing at least two Colonels and as many Lieutenant-Colonels, and many privates. His conduct was brilliant in the extreme. I do not know our exact loss, but fear HOOKER has lost considerably on our left. *I learn from prisoners that they intend disputing every step to Richmond. I shall run the risk of at least holding them in check here, while I remake the original plan. My entire force is, undoubtedly, considerably inferior to that of the rebels, who still fights well; but I will do all I can with the force at my disposal.*

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

This telegram certainly contains some very extraordinary features, remarkably illustrative of the peculiar genius of Gen. McCLELLAN.

He had been "urgently sent for"—as if heavy firing in his front during the day had not been urgently calling him forward from the moment he heard it, without waiting for a summons by special messengers.

He finds JOE JOHNSTON probably, he says, "a good deal stronger" than himself, although he had just manifested his weakness by withdrawing from Yorktown without waiting for an assault.

HANCOCK had made "a real charge with the bayonet," as if to charge the enemy with the bayonet was something surprising to the last degree, and not to be looked for from any portion of his army.

He "fears that HOOKER has lost considerably," because he knew, but knew very little more, that HOOKER had been under heavy fire during several hours of the day, while he was superintending the movement of FRANKLIN'S Division (of McDOWELL'S Corps) up York River.

Having found his advance checked at Williamsburgh, he very gravely informs the Secretary of War that he "*will run the risk of at least holding them in check*,"—while what? Why, being checked himself, he will run the risk of holding the enemy in check "while he resumes his original plan"—an indefinite expression, which may refer to either of two plans, that of turning Gloucester, or that of employing regular siege operations, such as he had employed before Yorktown.

And here it may be observed, that while he was employed before Yorktown, the enemy constructed his line of defence six or eight miles in the rear, where Gen. McCLELLAN proposed to consume more time, giving the enemy leisure for the construction of another line still further in the rear, as if he intended to aid the enemy in disputing "every step to Richmond;" the purpose of the enemy, according to information received from "prisoners."

His entire force he represents as "undoubtedly considerably inferior to that of the rebels"—a second allusion to the same telegram to an opinion which all the circumstances, even at the time, showed to be unfounded, the enemy having just then precipitately fled from Yorktown, and having been driven immediately afterward by "a real charge with the bayonet"—certainly no signs of superiority on their part.

He says that the enemy "still fight well," although the fighting at Williamsburgh, that very day, was the first that his army had seriously encountered since Gen. McCLELLAN had been in command of it.

And, finally, he concludes the telegram by an evident allusion to the McDOWELL subject of complaint, assuring the Secretary of War that he "will do all he can with the force at his disposal"—language indicating very great, if not extreme despondency, fearfully foreboding the disasters of a campaign just commenced.

This telegram was written at 10 o'clock on the evening of the 5th of May, in which we see, as just intimated, that Gen. McCLELLAN speaks of, holding the enemy in check at Williamsburgh; while, in fact, the enemy, as he then thought, had not only checked his advance, but was in position behind "strong intrenchments," as he calls them, to hold him in check; and he deliberately reports his purpose of resuming his original plan, the execution of which would have required time, instead of breaking through the enemy's lines.

But what was the true state of the case? This we may see by the telegram of the next morning, to wit, the 6th of May, which was dated at Williamsburgh and addressed to the Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
WILLIAMSBURGH, VA., May 6.

I have the pleasure to announce the occupation of this place as the result of the hard-fought action of yesterday. The effect of HANCOCK'S brilliant engagement yesterday afternoon was to turn the left of their line of works. He was strongly reinforced, and the enemy abandoned the entire position during the night, leaving all his sick and wounded in our hands. The victory is complete. * * * Am I authorized to follow the example of other Generals, and direct the names of battles to be placed on the colors of regiments? We have other battles to fight before reaching Richmond.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

At 10 o'clock, during the night of the 5th of May, Gen. McCLELLAN formally reports that he will hold the enemy in check, when, in fact, his real opinion was that the enemy held him in check; and he quite distinctly declares his purpose of resorting to measures requiring time to obtain possession of Williamsburgh, when at the moment of writing that dispatch Gen. HANCOCK, by acting in the spirit of the President's recommendation to break the enemy's lines, but without specific instructions from Gen. McCLELLAN, had turned their position, and had actually compassed what Gen. McCLELLAN despaired of accomplishing, except by slow operations. On the morning of the 6th of May Gen. McCLELLAN, passing suddenly from a state of extreme despondency, reports exultingly that the victory of the 5th of May "is complete."

In the state of despondency he exaggerates the strength of the enemy, plainly an excuse for his delay before Yorktown, and sets it down as "considerably greater than his own;" but says he will do all he can with the force at his disposal—when the facts show that the enemy abandoned Yorktown without waiting for an attack, and were driven out of Williamsburgh by a brilliant assault made by troops acting under an inspiration which Gen. McCLELLAN'S extreme "caution" could not altogether restrain.

It is by precisely such manipulation as this—that is, by constantly putting as original motives what were really *afterthoughts*, and by an adroit use of the *suppressio vori*—that Gen. McCLELLAN endeavors to give a false coloring to actions and events. But unfortunately for the success of this operation, there are too many "damned spots" that will not "out" for all his washing.

III.

There are certain observations of a general character to be made, respecting the battle of Williamsburgh, upon which we shall touch with the utmost brevity.

Observation 1. The march to Williamsburgh was the first occasion on which the military organization of the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. McCLELLAN, was subjected to a practical test. It revealed many grave defects. Separating what of these were incidental to an army making its first campaign, we still find the greater part of them due to the faulty organization of the army. The horrible disorder of the march is traceable directly to the inefficiency of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff—a point respecting which we would refrain to touch, were it not that Gen. McCLELLAN puts it forth as one of his chief claims to glory in the organization of the Army of the Potomac that he had "organized an efficient staff." The fact is that, in the scientific sense, he had no staff at all; and to substantiate this assertion, and at the same time to show that the confusion of the movements of the army were due to this defect, we quote the opinions of two eminent European military critics. The Prince de Joinville, who was an eye-witness of the battle of Williamsburgh, writes:

"The medley of men and baggage thrown pell-mell into narrow and flooded roads, had fallen into considerable disorder. *In the United States there is no such thing as a Corps of the General Staff.* There is no special branch of the service whose duty it is to regulate, centralize and direct the movements of the army. In such a case as this of which we are speaking, we should have seen the general staff officers of a French army taking care that nothing should impede the advance of the troops, stopping a file of wagons here and ordering it out of the road to clear the way, sending on a detail of men there to repair the roadway or to draw cannon out of the mire, in order to communicate to every Corps Commander the orders of the General-in-Chief."

In the same sense writes Prof. CHESNEY, Professor of Military History, Sandhurst College, England, in his work entitled *A Military View of the Recent Campaigns in Virginia and Maryland*:

"The battle of Williamsburgh exemplifies in a striking manner that entire want of cohesion in the movements of the Federals which has been observed in all their subsequent engagements, and which may be unhesitatingly attributed to their neglect to create an efficient General Staff. Each Commander threw his troops against the enemy in such manner, and at such time and place, as seemed to him best, and the unity so necessary to complete success was utterly wanting."

Observation 2. If the battle of Williamsburgh is condemnable in view of the considerations previously presented, it is also blameable as producing a wholly *unnecessary* loss of life. This is put with great emphasis by Gen. BARNARD, then McCLELLAN'S Chief Engineer, who, in his official report, says:

"The battle of Williamsburgh, fought as it was without reconnoitering the position, without concert of action among the different corps and division Commanders, and almost without orders, was a blunder which ought not to have happened. We knew of this position beforehand, and we knew it was fortified. We might have been sure, if the enemy made a stand there, that it would be a strong one, for he would be fighting for time to get his trains out of our reach. We fought; we lost several thousand men and we gained nothing. If we had not fought till next day, a battle would, in all probability, have been unnecessary. But, if it had been necessary, we should have had time to bring up our resources, reconnoitered our position, and delivered our attack in such a way that some result would have flowed from it."

Observation 3. FRANKLIN'S water expedition to West Point, to arrange for which Gen. McCLELLAN had remained behind at Yorktown, was a foolish scheme. He tells us its object was to "cut off" the retreat of the rebels. But now he expected a single division of his army to "cut off" an army which he had just told the Secretary of War was "undoubtedly considerably *superior*" to his *whole* force, we are not informed. Detachments like that of FRANKLIN are opposed to military rule and to common sense: they seldom do any good, and when confronted by a vigorous enemy generally finish with disasters. FRANKLIN'S expedition, which KEARNEY characterized as "a most runaway picket fight of ours," fell quite within the rule; the force was chased to its boats with heavy loss, the rebels shouting "Ball's Bluff"—a tragedy which, by the way, it very closely resembled.

In the next article we shall show how even the opportunities presented after Williamsburgh were thrown away, and our army was led into the swamps of the Chickahominy to perish of disease.

"Thus bad begun, yet worse remains behind."

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

The California Volunteers and the Navajoes in New-Mexico—Ride Hatfield vs. Arrows.

FORT SUMNER, NEW-MEXICO,
Saturday, Jan. 30, 1864.

Correspondence Centre Costa Gazette:

On the 4th day of this month, at 11½ o'clock, the bugle sounded "To arms!—to arms!" which roused every man in camp. Our company was out on a thirty days' scout at the time, only having left six men of the Company (B, Second Cavalry California Volunteers) in camp, but the six were in their saddles in double-quick, and off. The party consisted of one Lieutenant (Infantry) and six men of Company B, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, thirteen men of Company D, Fifth United States Infantry, twenty-five Apache Indians, and three Mexican citizens.

At ten minutes to 12 o'clock we started down the river Pecos, and soon found the cause of alarm. 120 Navajo Indians had been within two miles of the fort and stolen all the Apache horses and mules, and were driving them off as leisurely as though they had paid for them. We rode for 13 miles at a brisk gallop, when we arrived at the top of a small ridge, and lo and behold! the whole party of hostile Navajoes were in full sight about one mile below. When we came in sight of the enemy we made a halt, and waited for all the Apache Indians to come up and arrange their arms and tie up their heads for the fight. We, the soldiers, made all necessary arrangements to have our cartridges as convenient as possible, when the word was heard—"All Ready."

It is well to state that the Navajoes (unlike the Apaches (our allies) fought two to one. So the soldiers formed in the centre and the Indians (Apaches) around us, so that the enemy could not see anything but Apaches. We were within 150 yards of them on the full charge, when the signal was given: "To the right and left." The Apaches charged right and left and we in the centre, and the first thing that Mr. Johnny Navajo knew of us we were upon them like a thousand of bricks. The fight commenced (simultaneously on right and left and centre) the Navajoes made a stand for one volley from our carbines and they made the air black with arrows for about two minutes, and then they saw so many of their men falling, and none of us, they turn to their heels and run for dear life. But it was to late, we kept close to them, and kept giving them the benefit of our breech-loading carbines. Their bows and arrows were like so many straws, for after the first volley we found that we had the long range on them, and we made use of it. Their arrows are harmless over thirty yards, and they had no rocks to get behind, the battle being on an open plain, so that we chose our own distance and gave them fits. The Navajoes gave evidence of great excitement. At the commence of the fight they shot all their arrows over our heads, and after that they never got any chance to shoot us at all. This accounts for the great victory and loss of no men. We followed them six miles, shooting them down on all sides.

Just as the sun was going behind the hill we were ordered to cease firing and return home. We went over the battle-ground and found, by the simple rule of addition, that out of 120 Indians we had killed 62. This we call good work, and for which we were complimented by the commanding officer at Fort Sumter.

I will here say, by way of explanation, that the Apache Indians spoken of are a lot of Indians of the Apache tribe, that came in and gave themselves up voluntarily, and are fed at the expense of the Government. They number 450. They go out on all occasions and fight the Navajoes if the soldiers are going; if not, they stay at home. They fight well with the soldiers.

The Poor Whites of Maj.-Gen. Butler's Department to be Taken Care of.

The following order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER has been issued in consequence of a large number of poor whites in his Department being without employment:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
FORT MONROE, VA., March 16, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 31.—A commission consisting of Capt. GEORGE F. EDGAR, A. D. C., Capt. GEORGE J. CARNEY, A. Q. M., and M. DUDLEY DEAN, Esq., of Norfolk, is hereby appointed for the purpose of caring for and supplying the needs of the poor white people in Norfolk, Elizabeth City and Princess Anne Counties, who are a charge upon the United States, and employing such as are willing to work and are without employment; and also for the purpose of collecting and controlling all the charitable societies now extant, or which may be organized. The Post Commissaries and Quartermasters will furnish all necessary aid to the furtherance of the objects of this order, when desired. All orders and summons issued by this commission must be respected and obeyed. The Provost-Marshals will furnish military aid when needed. Reports will be made directly to these headquarters.

By command of Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
R. S. DAVIS, Maj. and Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

—"M. Guizot," says the *Independence*, "has read to the French Academy an interesting fragment from the volume of his *Memoirs*, which is to be published shortly. Two extract contains an account of M. Guizot's entry into the Ministry in 1840, and a relation of the conveyance of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. to Paris. M. Guizot, in referring to the profound security which Louis Philippe appeared to enjoy at that period, admits the imprudent confidence which governments often place in themselves."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1495, 900, 905, 1505, 272, 600, 507, 915, 1162, 1759, 48, 1217, 1230, 1092, 1164, 1537, 916, 598, 1128, 1130. *Part III.*—Nos. 1336, 1362, 1346, 1348, 1340, 1354, 1303, 1364, 1368, 1370, 1374, 1356, 1364, 1365, 1320, 1300, 1292, 1294, 1292, 1000.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 457½, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 311, 822, 330, 336, 148.

Superior Court.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

Jonathan P. Bryant et al. vs. John Kelly, Sheriff.—Replevin for a stock of jewelry which the plaintiffs claimed under chattel mortgages executed to them by J. H. Hurdy & Co., in February and March, 1863. The mortgages were executed to secure various notes which had been endorsed with Hurdy & Co. for their notes. The plaintiffs took the property under their replevin papers at the commencement of the suit, and had sold it. The principal questions rose upon the construction of the mortgages, and whether a right of possession rested in the mortgagees at the time the suit commenced. On motion of defendant's counsel the court dismissed the complaint, and the jury assessed the value of the property, in favor of defendant, at $2,156, and damages for detention, $600.

For plaintiffs, E. Cozzens & Todd; for defendant, A. J. Vanderpool and E. F. Brown.

United States Circuit Court—March 28.

Before Judge Shipman.

Henry C. Sorenson and Ryan Edwards, seamen on board the bark *Lone Star*, convicted of manslaughter in killing the mate of the vessel, Charles Courletta, by beating him on the head with a belaying pin and throwing him overboard, were brought in this morning for sentence. Edwards handed in the Judge the following letter:

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

To the Honorable the Presiding Judge:

May it please your Honor to take into consideration the few remarks I have to make previous to passing sentence.

I am entirely innocent of the charge imputed to me, and, with your permission, will move to the statement of my fellow-prisoner, who knows I had nothing to do with the matter whatever.

On the night were the mate fell overboard I was free from the ship, and diling in the mardingale, under the bowsprit. Behind with a harpoon for purpose.

In conclusion, I am a young man, a native of England, only nineteen years of age, with a widowed mother in England; to whose support I contribute, along with my only brother; that I am an entire stranger in America, having never been in New-York until the present time, and that, being a prisoner, charged with a crime of which I was entirely innocent, the truth of which my fellow-prisoner can fully substantiate.

And your petitioner shall ever pray.

RYAN EDWARDS.

The Judge, in passing sentence, said he felicitated said that they might consider themselves fortunate that the jury only found them guilty of manslaughter, instead of murder, for which they had been indicted, and sentenced Sorenson to be imprisoned for two years and to pay a fine of $100, and Edwards to be imprisoned for a year and six months and to pay a like fine.

Action for an Alleged Conversion of Personal Property—Damages Laid at $10,000.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Joseph Barnard.

Northrup vs. John G. Veeder and Cornelia Veeder.—This was an action to recover $10,000 damages for an alleged wrongful seizure and conversion of personal property. Plaintiff alleged that in September, 1862, he resided at No. 155 West Twenty-third-street, a house leased by him, and which he had furnished in the most elegant manner; that on the 12th of September, 1862, while plaintiff was absent upon business, defendants came to his house and carried away all the furniture, plate, pictures, &c., and also his wife and child, together with a large amount of valuable clothing; that this furniture all belonged to plaintiff, and was not seized under any chattel mortgage or execution. The defendants claim that the furniture was owned by plaintiff's wife, that she was about to commence a divorce suit against plaintiff, and that defendants, who are the father and sister-in-law of plaintiff's wife, removed the furniture and plate at her request. After the examination of one witness, the court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Calvin E. Northrup and Chauncey Shafter for plaintiff; John Van Buren, John Graham, and Mr. Peck for defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MARCH 28, 1864.

$2,000 U. S. 6s '81	110	100 Pacific M. S. Co.	22⅞
15,600 U. S. 6s, 10 Reg.	112⅝	100 do	b10 22⅞
1,500 U. S. 6s '81, Cp.	113	100 do	22⅞
68,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, R.	110½	100 do	22⅞
1,000 do	110¼	200 Erie Railway	111⅝
32,000 U. S. 6s 5-20 Cp.	110	100 do	112
3,000 do	110⅛	1000 do	112⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s '67, Cp.	108	200 Hudson R. R.	157⅞
20,000 U. S. 6s, C. O. Is.	102⅞	100 do	157
7,000 Tra. Notes 7 3-10	100	100 do	156⅞
Cert. & Awd.	113	100 do	b10 156⅞
25,000 U. S. 5-20s, C.	109	100 do	156⅞
5,000 Ohio St. 6s '76	110⅞	200 do	b30 157⅛
1,000 Ill. Cent. Rs. '66	100	200 do	b10 157
5,000 M. O. State 6s	64⅞	2000 Harlem R.	18
20,000 Mo. State 6s	74	100 do	18
30,000 M. 6s int. to H.		1000 do	17⅞
Pac. R.	98⅞	100 do	17⅞
5,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	75	50 Nor. & New. R.	14
8,000 do	75⅞	200 Reading R.	b30 144
1,000 Cal. State 7s	101	200 do	144⅛
10,000 O. & Miss. C.	45	200 do	144⅛
5,000 do	45⅛	100 Mich. Cent. R.	140
10,000 do	45	200 do	140
2,000 Erie 1d M. B.	110	200 do	140⅛
5,000 Ex. 3d M. Bs.	110⅞	100 do	140⅛
2,400 N. Y. & M. 1st	110	1500 do	140
7,000 Ill. R. 8d R.	103	100 do	139
3,000 M. C. 8s Con. Bds.		100 do	139⅛
Sh. Fd. R.	125	300 do	139
5,000 Hud. R. 2d M. Bs	105	700 M. So. & N. I. R.	117
6,000 Atl. & T. Rs. 1st	112	600 do	117⅛
20,000 Atl. & Gulf M. F.	64	100 do	b30 112
1,000 A. & P. M. Ins.	40	100 do	b30 112
3,000 O. & M. R. S. F.	105	100 do	b30 111⅞
3,000 Chic. & N. W. 1s	93	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	112
1,000 R. & S. J. R. 1st	101	200 Ill. Cen. Full Sh.	126
5,000 Tol. & W. M. M.	97	100 do	b10 126
3,000 do	96⅞	200 do	126
21,000 Tol. & W. 1st Rs.	100	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	126
6,000 M. & Mis. Lo G.	87	100 do	b10 126
15,000 do	76⅞	100 do	126
10,000 Atl. & G. W. 1st M. Ohio Divis.	104	1000 do	126
4,000 P. Ft. W. & Chic	100⅞	200 do	b10 126
1,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th R.	90	1000 Ill. Cen. G. R.	126
10 Bank of Com'rce	135	100 Long Island R.	65
50 do	135⅞	200 Hud. & M. R.	65
34 Corn Ex. Bank	110	200 do	65⅞
20 Park Bank	229	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	120
10 Fourth National	101	200 do	120⅛
500 Canton Co.	21	200 do	120⅞
100 do	b10 21⅛	200 do	120⅞
200 do	20⅞	200 do	120⅞
210 Del. & Hud. Co.	200	100 Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	173
3 do	200	400 Sak. & Chi. R.	128
200 Penn. Coal Co.	215	200 do	128⅛
100 do	210	200 do	b30 128⅛
13 Cumb. Coal Pr.	95	50 do	b30 128⅛
100 Cen. Coal Co.	45	200 do	b30 128⅞
1000 Quick. Min. Co.	76	2000 Clev. & Tol. R.	161
1400 do	75	200 do	161⅛
100 do	75	200 do	161⅛
100 do	b10 75	200 do	b10 161⅛
100 do	75	200 do	161⅛
100 do	b10 75	100 Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	173
100 do	75	100 do	173
200 do	75⅞	100 Tol. & Wab. R.	75
200 do	b10 75⅞	100 do	75
100 do	75⅞	100 Pitts. F. W. & C.	145⅞
100 do	75⅞	100 do	145⅞
100 Canton Co.	21	100 do	145⅞
200 Marietta M. Co.	4	100 do	145⅞
100 do	4⅛	100 do	145⅞
100 do	4⅛	100 do	145⅞
100 Lehigh & Sum. C.	37⅛	100 do	b30 145
200 Gen. Hill Min. Co.	24	100 do	b30 145
200 do	23⅞	200 Alt. & T. H. R.	109
100 do	23⅞	200 Alt. & T. H. R.	109
100 Can. M. Co. Old	15⅛	100 Chic. R. N. W. R.	93
800 Home Gold Co.	15	100 do	93
1200 N. Y. Con.	145⅞	200 do	93
100 do	145⅞	200 Ohio & N. W. P.	93
100 do	145⅞	200 do	93
100 do	b10 145	200 Ohio & Miss.	26⅞
100 do	b10 145⅞	100 do	26⅞
100 do	145⅞	200 Ohio & Alt. R.	30⅞
100 do	b10 145⅞	200 do	30⅞
100 do	145⅞	200 Mar. & Cin. 1st R.	67
600 Erie R.	25	400 do	67⅞
100 do	25⅛	200 do	67⅞
100 do	b10 25	100 H. & St. J. R. Pf.	76⅞
200 do	25⅛	200 do	76⅞
200 do	25⅛	100 Chic. & Mil. R.	85
100 do	b10 25⅛	100 do	85
100 do	25⅛	100 do	85
100 do	25⅛	100 do	85
100 do

pose on this subject. Our belief, however, is that the public who subscribe to the Gold-bearing 5-20 loans of the Government, at par, will find themselves quite as well off in the long run, as by acceptance on trust, the largest prospects of the best of these schemes.

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York: Receipts $964,766 70, including $238,000 for Customs; payments, $1,040,318 51; balance, $23,775,952 47; for 10-40 Bonds, $470,550.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, March 28, 1864—5 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 32 bbls. Ashes, 10,225 bbls. Flour, 640 bbls. and 857 bags Corn Meal, 15,375 bushels Wheat, 20,640 bushels Corn, 10,657 bushels Malt, 40,978 bushels Oats, 6,617 pkgs. Provisions, 1,005 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales, Monday, 49 bbls. at $6 75@$7½ for Pots, and $10 50 for Pearls. ▽ lbs.

COFFEE—Is in good demand, at rising prices. We quote: Java, 44c@46c½; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 38c.@40c.; Rio, 38½c.@40c.; St. Domingo, 34c.@36c. ▽ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair demand, at buoyant prices. Strict Middling, 75c.@76c. ▽ lb. Sales and receipts since our last, 1,450 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request, to-day; prices have been less buoyant, and in some instances a shade easier. The principal holders, however, have not been eager to sell, unless at full rates. Sales since our last 12,300 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$7 35, chiefly at $7@$7 10; round-hoop extra Ohio; shipping brands, at $7 35@$7 40, the latter an extreme price. ▽ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 50 @$5 90
Extra State	6 00 @ 7 30
Superfine Western, Indiana, &c.	7 10 @ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	7 25 @ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 40 @ 8 00
Extra Genesee	7 35 @ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50 @10 50

Southern Flour continues in moderate request at former prices; sales since our last, 1,850 bbls., at $7 40@$7 90 for very poor to good superfine; $7 95@$10 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands. ▽ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy; sales 450 bbls. extra, at $7 60@$7 85, the latter an extreme price. ▽ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request, at $5 75@$6 50 ▽ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately active at $5 50@$5 65 for Jersey; $5 50 for Brandywine ▽ bbl. Total sales, 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet, to-day, prices have been nominally lower, and somewhat nominal. Sales since our last, 16,500 bushels, including Ambos Western, at $1 72@$1 74, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 60@$1 72; old do. at $1 65; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 62@$1 65, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 65@$1 67, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring, $1 63@$1 65, ▽ bushel. Corn is good demand, at better prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 48,500 bushels, at $1 22@$1 23, chiefly at $1 23, for mixed Western, in store, and $1 20½@$1 22 for new Yellow Jersey and Southern ▽ bushel. Rye is inactive, at $1 25@$1 28 ▽ bushel. Oats continue to be in good demand, at higher prices. We quote Canada at 80½c@80½c.; Western at 79½c.@81½c.; State at 80c.@81c. ▽ bushel. Barley continues in moderate request, at $1 30@$1 55, as extremes, ▽ bushel. Sales have been reported of 4,300 bushels Barley Malt, at $1 42@$1 55 ▽ bushel. Sales, 7,000 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair demand at $1 25@$1 40 ▽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very quiet at 18c.@30c. for good to extra choice, ▽ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 75 20@75 40 ▽ gallon; Rosin, $3@$3 5 ▽ bbl.; Resin, $3@$3 25 ▽ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been quiet and somewhat unsettled. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 60@$1 80; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 65; Bleached, Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 62½@$1 67½; Bleached do. at $2 25@$2 35; No. 1 Lard at $1 10@$1 12; City Red at 75c.; Olive at $2 40@$2 12½ ▽ gallon, and $6 25@$6 37½ and $6 25 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum 31c.@32c., store; Refined do. at 60c.@62c., free, and 50c.@52c. in bond. ▽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active, and is firmer, sales since our last 3,900 bbls., at $22 75@$23, closing at $22 87 for New Mess, $22 50@$22 75 for Mess, last seller's packing, and $22 for prime, ▽ bbl. Beef is quiet, at $22 50@$23 for Old and New Clear Mess; $22@$23 50 for This Mess; $22 50@$26 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $18 25@$20 50 for Old and New Prime Mess. Cut Meats are in firm request, at 12c.@14½c. for Hams, and 9½c.@10½c. for Shoulders ▽ lb.; sales 540 packages. Bacon is moderately active, at 11½c.@14½c., according to quality, ▽ lb.; sales since our last, 1,000 boxes, for Western and Southern delivery. Lard is doing better; sales 2,700 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 12½c.@12¾c. ▽ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at uniform rates; sales, 300 bbls., at $10 25@$17 75 for Extra Mess, and $18 25@$19 75 for Plain Mess ▽ bbl.; Prime Mess, $25@$26; India Mess, $28@$29. Cheese lively, $40@$42 ▽ tierce; sales 500 firkins. Beef Hams, $23@$24 ▽ bbl.; sales 30 bbls. Butter continues dull, at 15c.@16c. for poor to very choice State, and 28c.@40c. for Western ▽ lb. Cheese is quiet and firm at 15c.@16c. ▽ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in lively request and quoted firmer. Sales since our last 4,400 hds., including New-Orleans at 14c.@16c.; Porto Rico 15½c.@16c., and Cuba at 13½c.@16c., and 1,350 boxes Havana, part at 14½c.@15½c. ▽ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at 15c.@19½c. ▽ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 175,000 lbs., at 12½c.@12¾c. ▽ lb.

WHISKY—Is in moderate demand and very firm. Sales have been reported of 3,600 bbls. State and Western at $1@$1 03, chiefly at $1 02, and very choice Western at $1 05. ▽ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements are: Cotton, 5-16d. Flour, 2s. 6d.; 2,000 bbls. Pork at 35s.; 150 tcs. Beef at 45s.; 1,200 boxes Bacon at 14s. @22s. 6d.; 800 boxes Cheese at 25s. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6½d.; 5,000 bushels Wheat (reported) on private terms; and 75 boxes Bacon at 15s. For London, 150 tcs. Beef at 3s. 9d.@4s. 3d.; 100 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 200 tcs. Beef at 3s.; 100 bbls. Ashes at 2s. 6d., and 500 bbls. Bark at 30s. For Antwerp, 25 hds. Bark at 40s.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, March 28, 1864.

10 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President. Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of Charles H. Lilly, for correction of assessment, &c.

Which was referred to Committee on Taxes.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Petition of property owners on Cliff-street to have said street paved with Belgian pavement from Beekman-street to John-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman—

Petition of owners and occupants of property on Whitehall-street, to permit Henry Gilbert to keep a saloon in third story of numbers sixty one and sixty-four Whitehall-street.

Which was reconsidered, and prayer of the petitioner granted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Petition of James C. Dunn, to be refunded excess of Bounty and other moneys paid for substitute, etc., Fifty-fourth Regiment, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of property owners to extend sidewalks of Due Bunsen and Sing Sing streets, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Petition of property owners to have Twenty-fifth-street paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of the Pastor of St. Lawrence Church for a donation sufficient to pay an assessment on the property of the church for the opening of Madison-avenue from Fifty-second to Sixty-eighth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Fox—

Petition of owners and occupants of property on Whitehall-street, to permit Henry Gilbert to keep a saloon in third story of numbers sixty one and sixty-four Whitehall-street.

Which was reconsidered, and prayer of the petitioner granted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Petition of James C. Dunn, to be refunded excess of Bounty and other moneys paid for substitute, etc., 27th Regiment, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of the President and Faculty of the College of St. Francis Xavier for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of property owners to extend sidewalks of Due Bunsen and Sing Sing streets, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Petition of property owners to have Twenty-fifth-street paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Fox moved to reconsider the vote taken at the last meeting, ordering on file the annual report of the Comptroller.

Which was carried.

He then moved that four thousand copies of said report be printed.

Alderman Farley moved to amend by increasing the number to five thousand.

Which was accepted by Alderman Fox.

And the motion was then put and carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Edward C. Benedict to erect and maintain an iron staircase on the east side of the building owned by him on the northwest corner of Grand and Allen streets, in the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McMahon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to John R. Maguire to erect and maintain a shed for storing in front of his premises number one hundred and sixty-six Third-avenue, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That the sum of $[illegible] be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the salaries of the employés of the Board of Assessors, for the month of March, 1864, and that the Comptroller be authorized to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer for the amount thereof, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. N. & E. L. Conklin, for the amount of an annexed bill, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Statement of Bills.

Coaches furnished for reception of Sixteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers	$445 00
Coaches furnished for Committee on Harbor Defences	285 00
Coaches furnished for funeral of Col. Charles [illegible]	185 00
	$915 00

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. Conklin and Butts, for the amount of the annexed bills, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Statement of Bills.

Coaches furnished for reception of Duryea Zouaves	$222 00
Coaches furnished for reception of Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Regiments	224 00
Coaches furnished for the funeral of Lieutenant Herbert	187 00
Coaches furnished for the funeral of Brigadier-General Strong	228 00
Total	$1,374 00

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Report of the Committee on Finance of Board of Councilmen, with resolution directing the Comptroller to issue an additional sum of three hundred thousand dollars of the Central Park improvement Fund Stock.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Negative—Alderman Jones, McKnight—2.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Councilmen, recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to issue his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, for the sum of two hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars, to be applied to the payment of the following claims against said Fund, viz.:

Amount required for payment of the awards, interest, and costs in the cases of the People, etc., vs. Lot Clark, et al., for land taken for the Central Park	$[illegible]
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1864.

AMUSEMENTS this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—Lorlie's Wedding.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Leap Year; or, The Ladies' Festival.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Fox's Revenge.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Les Filles de Marbre.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, Feejee Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours—Afrosia; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Marriage, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Warblers, at 3 and 7½ P.M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 624 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippodramatic Performances.

ART GALLERY—(No. 766 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From the dispatches of Fleet-Captain Pennock, from Cairo, to the Navy Department, it appears that the rebels did not get possession of the city, of Paducah, being driven off by three gunboats which laid at that point. Only a portion of the city was destroyed, and that was done by the shells of the gunboats. The rebels lost very heavily, and finally retreated southward. Gen. A. P. Thompson, (rebel,) was killed. Forrest's force was reported at 6,500 men.

Admiral Porter advises the Navy Department of the complete success of the recent movement up the Red River, and the capture of Fort De Kassy. He accords great credit to the army, and says both soldiers and sailors displayed great zeal during the expedition.

A special dispatch from Chattanooga to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says the rebels are in very strong force on our front at Dalton, and have 2,000 cavalry this side. Deserters report that Gen. Bishop Polk is reinforcing Gen. Joe Johnston's army. Gen. Longstreet's cavalry, under Gen. Martin, has arrived at Marietta, Geo. The rebels are moving up their artillery from the rear. Our army is said to be in splendid condition.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* of the 5th of March, says that the Third, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-first Louisiana Regiments have been consolidated into one, to be known as the Twenty-second. This gives some idea of the reduced strength of many rebel regiments.

The number of volunteers in the Massachusetts regiments who have reenlisted is 5,564, so far as returns have been received. Reports from the Twenty-ninth Regiment and other detachments of troops will probably swell the aggregate to 6,000, to be counted on the quota of the State.

The Wheeling (Va.) *Intelligencer* learns that several prominent rebels, residing at Berkley Springs, in Morgan County, have been arrested as hostages for the return of Senator Bruteor and Delegate Wheat, recently captured.

A dispatch from Fort Smith, Arkansas, announces that the Army of the Frontier is in motion, and that its supposed destination is Northern Texas.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Foster reported a bill giving revolutionary soldiers an additional bounty of one hundred dollars, which was passed. A bill was reported to enable the people of Nebraska to form a State and maintain a territorial government. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill providing for the appointment of two additional cadets from each State. Candidates must have served honorably two years in the army. The Senate then took up the special order—the resolution to amend the Constitution by prohibiting Slavery—and Messrs. Trumbull, Wilson and Sherman spoke at length. Adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, a resolution to grant the use of the hall to Hon. George Thompson for a lecture, the proceeds to go to the families of soldiers in the District of Columbia, was laid on the table. Mr. Stevens offered a joint resolution embodying a new article to the Constitution prohibiting Slavery and involuntary servitude. A motion to reject the resolution was defeated, and it passed to a second reading. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, then announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Lovejoy, and proceeded to deliver a eulogy upon his character. He was followed by Messrs. James C. Allen, Stevens, Farnsworth, Pendleton, Odell, Pike, Ashley, Davis, Norton, Grinnell, Morrill and Arnold, when the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, most of the time was occupied in the consideration of private land claims. Bills were noticed incorporating the Mediterranean Company and amending the Charter of the New-York Life and Limb Insurance Company. The bill authorizing savings banks to make loans to counties in this State upon their bonds was passed.

In the Assembly, reports were presented incorporating the Union Trust Company of New-York; relative to the Brooklyn Docks and the Militia Bills. Bills were passed incorporating the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer, also incorporating the Staten Island Savings Bank, and relative to the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The resolutions calling for an amendment of the Constitution of the United States abolishing Slavery, and a substitute, indorsing President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, were considered, and the whole subject was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Common Council, yesterday, passed over the Mayor's veto, the resolution granting to the Third-avenue Railroad Company permission to extend their tracks through certain streets. It is now a law. Resolutions were adopted relative to the death of Matthias Gedney, Superintendent of Markets. It was resolved to close all the public offices, and to attend the funeral in a body, to-day.

Comptroller Brennan made a highly successful sale of piers and docks yesterday, at the City Hall, on five-year leases from the 1st of May next. Sixty-six different piers of court property were sold, at an advance of $38,914 per year over the present rate of rent. The advance on the North River leases averaged about 60 ⅌ cent.

There was no quorum of Supervisors at their session, yesterday. This is only the second time this has occurred "within the memory of the oldest inhabitant."

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, Wm. Leitz, convicted of having forged the trade-mark of Henry Dalley, proprietor of "Dalley's Pain Extractor," and of John J. Brown & Son, the proprietors of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and of selling spurious imitations of these articles, was sentenced by the Recorder to imprisonment for nine months in the Penitentiary.

The Assistant United States Treasurer, Mr. Cisco, has given notice that he will issue to importers certificates of deposit of gold coin, to the credit of the Collector of the port, at a quarter of one per centum below the market value of gold.

On Saturday the office of the Springfield *Republican*, its presses, types, fixtures, &c., were attached to await the result of sundry libel suits preferred by Dr. Gwynn, Gen. Haupt, and others, in which the damages are laid at $50,000.

The Forty-fourth-street cattle trade opened quite brisk Monday morning, with a good stock of beeves on sale. The number up to noon was 4,000 head, and as the Lenten season had closed, butchers bought more freely, paying a little advance on the prices of last week, the best cattle selling at 13c., good bullocks at 12c., and poor at 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Sales were rather slack about noon, but improved toward night. The few additions expected to-day will hardly change the market of Monday.

Flour and Wheat were quiet and depressed yesterday. Corn and Oats were in fair demand, and firmer. Groceries, Cotton and Provisions were more active, at buoyant prices. Whisky attracted more attention. Tallow was in good request. Freights were inactive.

The price of gold fell 2¼ ⅌ cent. yesterday. The Stock Market was much excited, and the street crowd of speculators was, if possible, more excited than last week. Money, 6@7 ⅌ cent.

Santa Ana and the New Mexican Empire.

Among the kaleidoscopic changes which Mexico is now constantly exhibiting, one of the strangest is the sudden emergence of Santa Ana from his obscurity of the last nine years, his flitting a moment as a flaming partisan of the new Empire, and then his equally sudden projection back into the shades. What sent him from his retreat into Mexico at this peculiar time? He says that it was his concern for the welfare of his country, and to strengthen the new Government which he hoped would regenerate it. Why then did those who act in the name of the new Government so quickly compel his departure?

Santa Ana is now sixty-six years old. Probably no public man living has experienced so many vicissitudes in his public relations as he. He commenced his career, while yet a youth, in fighting for Mexican independence from Spain; and fitly followed up that display of patriotism by raising the standard of revolt against Iturbide, who had pronounced himself Emperor. For the first ten or twelve years of the stormy life that followed, he clung to the fortunes of the Liberal party, and was at last elected by it to the Presidency of the Republic. But once in power, he went over to the side of a strong government, and, before his Presidential term expired, abolished the State Legislatures, made an end of the Federal Constitution, and proclaimed himself Dictator. A year afterward, made a prisoner by Sam Houston, his dictatorship ceased. Returning to Mexico in time to be a candidate for the Presidency, he was badly beaten; but yet was intrusted with a responsible military command, and fought the French gallantly at Vera Cruz. Not long afterward, in the distraction of the country, he became Provisional President—then Constitutional President—then fell victim to a liberal revolution, and was banished from the Republic, but only to be recalled when the war with the United States began, to be made again Provisional President, or virtually Dictator. Again banished when that war went against him, again recalled in the revolution against Arista, appointed President for one year, then President for life, with power to appoint his successor; again a victim to revolution, and again banished; and now again he makes his appearance on Mexican soil as the friend of Imperialism, and again is driven away in the name of the very cause he came professedly to promote. His life has been full of strange events, but this last seems one of the strangest.

Santa Ana is consistent enough in giving in his adhesion to the new Empire. For thirty years he has maintained, both theoretically and practically, the necessity of a strong Government for Mexico. His adhesion is unqualified, given, as he professes, with his whole heart, and is as complete as language can make it. He takes special care to disclaim all ambition, all personal ends. His language is, "The orders that may emanate from the supreme power I shall treat with the decision and loyalty with which I have obeyed the nation on all occasions. When peace is reestablished, the country settled to its satisfaction, I shall only ask as a favor that I may be allowed to enjoy in my *last days the quiet that I have not* been able to secure in any of the situations of my life." The French Commander, in his letters to the Ex-President, announcing to him that he must at once quit the country, assigns no material reason. He avails himself of a mere technicality as a pretext. Of course there can be but one real reason, and that is, a distrust of Santa Ana's professions, and a fear that he will seek to revive his ancient influence in order to commence new revolutions. Santa Ana's past history would abundantly justify any such distrust. He has always been the wildest and most deceitful as well as the most intellectual of the Mexican leaders. Perhaps the French Commander recalled the fact that it was under similar professions that Santa Ana was allowed by the United States authorities, at the commencement of their war with Mexico, to pass from his exile through their fleet back to his native land. It was the understanding that he would use his influence for the peaceable and immediate recognition of Texas; and yet he was no sooner again on his native sands than he went into the war with all his energy, and became Generalissimo of all the Mexican armies. The action of the French Commander is to be explained only by an apprehension that this treachery will be repeated. It cannot be doubted that Santa Ana would be to Maximilian a most valuable coadjutor, if he were to remain thoroughly faithful and true. With his consummate ability, and complete knowledge of Mexican character, and with the personal hold he still has, in spite of all his reverses, upon the retrograde party, he could not fail, if he were really in earnest, of doing more than any other living Mexican could to strengthen and consolidate the new Government. But the French know him too well to trust him.

The people of the United States regard all these passing scenes in Mexico with great composure. They are far more amused than alarmed; and though occasionally a little surprised at the oddity of some of the follies, have no idea of getting angry. They quietly bide their time.

The Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac.

In the changes lately made in the Corps Commanders of the Army of the Potomac, though Gen. Pleasonton was relieved from the command of the Cavalry Corps, no officer was nominated to fill the vacant place. We take it this arose from the fact that the military authorities were not immediately able to pitch upon the proper man for this important and peculiar command.

It is now announced, though not yet in official form, that Gen. Sheridan has been assigned to the position. Gen. Sheridan, we believe, belonged to the dragoons in the old service, but his reputation during the present war, which is a very distinguished one, has been gained as Commander of a division of infantry, in the Army of the Cumberland, and the appointment will take the public by surprise.

It is matter of note, that although the service now possesses a considerable number of more than respectable leaders of horse, we have no one of such preeminent distinction in this sphere, as to be spontaneously indicated as the fit head of all the cavalry of so great an army as that of the Potomac.

Among those who have given good account of themselves, we count Pleasanton himself, Greene, Gregg, Averill, Kilpatrick, Stanley, Custer, Stoneman, Johnson, and possibly two or three others; but without in the least wishing to depreciate the ability or the services of these several officers, we believe we are justified in saying, that not one of them has yet proved himself to be up to the mark of what, judging largely and from a historic standard, we can account a first-class cavalry leader. John Buford came the nearest to it, if he did not actually snatch the laurels; but for him, alas! all the laurels of war are now turned to cypress and ashes. Saunders, also, in the operation to check the advance of Longstreet on Knoxville, handled his cavalry in a style which, though little adapted to win the cheap applause of the multitude, displayed the highest talent in this arm; but, unhappily, the exploit that taught us all he was and showed us what we might have hoped from him, was that in which he was lost to us forever. Then there was the *preux chevalier*, the glorious, gallant Kearney, the ideal of a cavalry leader—but 'tis vain to recall these memories!

The qualities, mental and personal, that go to the composition of a first-class cavalry leader are peculiar, and their combination in full perfection is rare, and hence it is that there are in military history but few of this order, though the famous leaders have performed with this arm exploits that would be incredible, were they not vouched for by indubitable testimony. These qualities are quite as much of the temperament and the blood as of the intellect. Officers of artillery and engineers, and, to a certain extent, of infantry, are *made*, but a great cavalry officer is *born*, not made. In the twenty years of the greatest wars of France we count but three—Kellermann, Ney and La Salle. The chief reason of the rarity of really great cavalry commanders is undoubtedly because there are so few Generals who combine the two absolutely essential requisites—the administrative and the active faculties. One of excellent administrative powers takes good care of his cavalry; but, too much occupied with this thought, does not dare to launch them upon the enemy, and they become useless on the day of battle. Another, always ready to lead them into action, takes so little care of them during the campaign that they perish of want before they see the enemy—a fault with which, according to Marmont, Murat is to be reproached.

The service in which most of our cavalry officers have gained what fame they have, has been in the class of expeditions called *raids*—*a kind of operation which depends entirely on* its character, whether it is of very high value or absolutely valueless, or worse. When well-planned and executed—like that of Grierson, last year—when they penetrate the enemy's country, cut his communications, destroy his depots and stores, &c., they are of immense service; but when of the species of which we have lately had an example or two—when aiming to take a fortified city covered by a great army—they are not very hopeful. They are apt to be effectual in nothing but destroying horses, and a few such expeditions can easily use up the finest cavalry corps ever raised. When, again, they are managed with such incredible weakness as was the expedition lately intrusted to Gen. Smith, for the purpose of cooperating with Gen. Sherman's advance, they only serve to show how the finest-planned enterprises can be baulked by the inefficiency of incapable men; for it now stands historically demonstrated that the operations of Sherman failed of their main object, in great part on account of Smith's failure to make good his part of the programme.

But though we appreciate at their full value well-planned and vigorously executed raids, a General of Cavalry should be something more than a mere raider. He should know how to bring into play this magnificent arm in the great part assigned it on the day of battle. To lead a flying column for a hundred or two miles, through an enemy's country, is one thing, and may be a very good and valuable thing; but to *maneuver* cavalry on the field of battle, and bring out of it the great results it can achieve is another, and much higher, thing. To come in with this "arm of the moment," as Marshal Saxe used to call it, at the *right* moment—to rush down with its fell swoop on a shattered line, to promptly follow up a retreating foe, as the Prussian cavalry did after Waterloo, and make chaos and havoc of the enemy, these are among the functions of this splendid arm!

The Army of the Potomac has now a noble cavalry corps, and we hope its new Commander will be able to develop its power, and make the historic traditions of this arm a living reality.

Shall Cabinet Officers Have Seats in the House?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I agree with you as to the advantages to be derived from Cabinet officers having seats in the House of Representatives of Congress. But can this be accomplished except by an amendment of the Constitution? That declares, "The House of Representatives *shall be composed* of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States." Now, what right has Congress to *compose* the House of Representatives differently? What right has it to confer the privileges of members upon those not *chosen by the people?*

The Constitution provides, likewise, that "no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House."

Would it not be an evasion of the letter and spirit of the Constitution to admit to the privileges of membership in the House of Representatives the highest civil functionaries of the Government?

I know it is not proposed to allow the members of the Cabinet the right to vote as members of the House of Representatives. In my estimation, the denial of that privilege would be of little consequence. Their presence would influence many votes, and that influence the Constitution designed to prohibit.

S. J. B.

There is not the slightest evidence that the Constitution designed to prohibit any such thing. On the contrary, it makes it not only the privilege but the duty of the President to try to influence Congress, for it says: "He shall [not may] from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." He can do that in writing or orally just as he pleases; and in the early days of the Republic it was the custom for him to do it personally. If the Constitution allows him to do this in person, it is no violation either of the letter or of the spirit of the Constitution for him to give that "information" through his Secretaries, in their person. It would be simply realizing more fully that constitutional idea; for the Secretaries, if they are worthy of their place, are far better acquainted with the details than he possibly can be, and can make that "information" far more complete. The end which the Constitution aims to secure for Congress is the "information" from the Executive. The more effective the means of imparting that information, the better is the Constitution fulfilled.

Surely it is as much in the power of Congress to admit the Secretaries to seats in the House, as it is to admit Delegates from the Territories. The Delegates are not members, because they have not been chosen, as the Constitution requires, by the people of a State. They cannot vote, yet they have been given the right to speak on any question before the House. We don't ask even as much as that for the Secretaries. Let their right to speak be limited, if thought proper, to questions affecting their own respective departments. We do not believe that they ought to mingle in general debate. The prime point is, that the head of a department shall be present when notice has been given that a topic will be discussed which relates to his sphere of duty, shall present his views and facts, and shall be subject to as close interpellation as the public advantage may demand. Were this done, as it is done in the English Parliament with a few modifications, the Executive would be held to a much stricter accountability, and the debates in Congress would be far more enlightened, and its conclusions far wiser and safer, in respect to all the material interests of the Government, than they ever have been, or can be, under the present system.

Advice to Grant.—We have learned by telegraph from Washington that a "highly distinguished Senator," being unable to get the ear of Lieut.-Gen. Grant, addressed himself the other day to the wife of that officer, and through her volunteered a bit of advice concerning military matters. "When you see *your husband again,*" remarked the Senator, "present my regards to him and tell him that he ought to"—and the Senator gave his opinion as to what Gen. Grant ought to do to insure success in future military operations. We believe that Gen. Grant has heretofore got along without Senatorial advice, and evidently he is not anxious for it now that he has got to Washington, or he would put himself in the way of obtaining it at first hand. But we doubt not he will take our advice, which is to take Richmond—if he think proper.

Forrest's Raid.—There is something wrong—very far wrong—in West Tennessee, when a body of rebels that fought us not long since in Mississippi, can ride up from thence across Tennessee and Kentucky and attack our posts on the Ohio River. We have a great force of cavalry and mounted infantry in that section. Indeed, Smith, who failed so badly in Mississippi, was there the other day with his ten thousand cavalry, if he be not there yet. We should think Forrest, and his everlasting marauders, might now be caught before they get back to Mississippi.

The Naval Academy.—It is understood that the Naval Commission favors the return of the Naval Academy to Annapolis. This is much better than the proposition to erect new buildings at Newport, where the Academy has been located since the outbreak of the war. Newport is in every respect unsuited to such an institution; it is a watering-place and a factory town, presenting every possible opportunity and inducement to dissipation and indolence. The interests, both of economy and morals, indicate the wisdom of the return to Annapolis.

THE FINANCES OF THE NATION—HOW TO MAKE BOTH ENDS MEET.

First Principles of Finance—Wealth of the Country—Its Annual Increase—What Tax will Bear—How to Bring Gold Down—State of the Currency.

The Estuary, Wednesday, March 23, 1864.

John Randolph, of Roanoke, was a remarkably eccentric man; yet in some respects had very strong sense, and especially in affairs of business. He had a great estate, with many negroes, and managed it well. Randolph laid down in Congress the first and last great principle of finance to be, (contrary to the practice of Wall-street,) "*pay as you go.*" Thousands of unfortunate debtors, and many mismanaged nations, can testify, in the sorrow of their hearts, that this is true. Nobody can gainsay it. But, my friend, the Secretary of the Treasury, will say, how is that possible? It is not always possible, and merchants and bankers may say, with some truth, not always desirable. But the nation is not a merchant; neither am I; so that the nation and I have no right to go in debt; at least, no more than is absolutely necessary. Hence, we should look to the possibility of paying increased expenditures *by an increased tax on our resources.* I labor, at least intellectually, a certain portion of every day. Suppose I have strength to increase that labor two or three hours a day; is it not better I should do that than to go in debt for some extra funds? By the way, Mr. Times, you had some good remarks on the necessity of private economy. Follow it up. Get all your neighbor newspapers to help you. Save this nation, if possible, from the vices attendant on extravagance, and the corruption which luxury always engenders. All the rebels in the country, and all the armies of foreign nations, cannot do us half the harm which our extravagant habits do. In New-Jersey and Connecticut the country people have economical habits. But in the great body of the nation such a thing as real economy is unknown. New-York City is creating wealth by commerce; but what becomes of it? I will tell you. You are building up a city, to the eye, of elegant palaces, like to the towers and gardens of Babylon. Underneath these palaces there crawls tens of thousands of human worms, sometimes hissing (as you saw in the great riot) against the rich, and oftener perishing in their filth, with putrefying sores. Ask your Fifth-avenue ladies to leave the ball-room, where music and dancing leads the revelry, and accompany you to the streets and alleys where their harlot sisters tremble in the cold, or enter the embraces of brutality. They will shudder at the sight; but ask what has my splendid house and elegant ball to do with this? *Everything.* Economy leads to virtue; self-denial leads to thought; the sight of money leads to charity. Begin with the great virtue of Christian self-denial, and you will find all the graces and charities of human life springing up, spontaneously and beautifully, around your feet. If you do not believe this on the authority of the Christian apostles, let me refer you to the great Roman moralist, Cicero, who says that all the virtues have a common bond. They go together. You cannot revel in luxury and extravagance, and balance the account by a large subscription to a Sanitary Fair. First *earn it by self-denial.*

But, I am wandering from my text, carried off, Mr. Times, by your own remarks. Now to the point. *Pay as you go,* is the first principle of finance. But we are in a mortal struggle for National existence, and we must go through with it, if we fight with a currency which, (like the rebels,) has to be repudiated. I tell you, there is but one public principle *certain* in this country. The nation has made up its mind deliberately to *destroy the rebels* if it takes all the blood and property of the country. If any man thinks differently, he is grossly deceived. The rebels say they can't be conquered till they are exterminated. Well, then, they will be exterminated. The world can get along without them very well. But the practical point is, to carry on the war economically, *paying as we go,* as far as possible, and leaving no unreasonable debt to posterity. How is this to be done? It seems to me very easy, if Congress will only come up to its duty. Congress seems afraid to act decisively on the subject of taxation, when the people are anxiously expecting them to do it. One reason is, that so far as I can understand from the proceedings of Congress, the subject of the national property and finances has not been studied thoroughly by the men who legislate on them. Perhaps I am wrong, but let me state the matter as I see it. I think the total taxes of the years 1864–5, or the first financial year, after proper legislation, ought to reach *four hundred millions,* and, in my opinion, it can be raised without seriously burdening any class of business. Let us take the great facts of the national property and income, and see what relations, (in that case,) property, income and taxation will bear to one another. What is the gross property of the nation? And what is its increase?

The returns made under the United States census, which I know in reference to some of the States is nearly correct, stand thus:

Actual value of property in 1850.....$7,135,780,226
Actual value of property in 1860..... 16,159,616,068
Increase per cent..... 126.45

This looks almost incredible, but an examination of details will show it is not far from the truth. Ohio, for example, is a great central State. The increase of the products of industry, from 1850 to 1860, were over 100 per cent. The number of immigrants which reached this country from 1850 to 1860 were over *two and a half millions,* making an enormous increase of the labor applied to the arts of industry. The States and Territories west of the Mississippi, (all of them newly settled,) increased *fifteen hundred millions of dollars.* The five States, which comprise the original Northwestern Territory, east of the Mississippi, increased *two thousand millions of dollars!* Here, then, we have elements which show precisely how this enormous increase of wealth has come about. There is nothing in human history at all like it. We have no precedents for it, and European antecedents cannot be quoted as examples or parallels for us. We must, in this, as in all things, make our own precedents and judge by our own standards. Now, in reference to the actual increase of property from 1850 to 1860, we must modify the ratio from 1860 to 1870 by several important facts: 1. We must subtract from the basis on which the increase is made all of the rebel States not in our control, which, at present, are Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, (I believe what we hold in Virginia, against what the rebels hold in Louisiana. They hold nothing important in Tennessee or Arkansas; and that little they will soon be obliged to leave.) We must deduct the labor of an average number of 700,000 men, say for five years; for there is a moral certainty the war cannot last beyond 1865. There are no drawbacks; but, on the other hand, we must remember, the new States will increase even beyond the former ratio, and that the great central States of the Northwest are going on, with their industry and population, in the full tide of successful experiment. Making these allowances, and supposing, for greater caution, that the general ratio of increase is reduced from 126 to 100 per cent., we have this general result:

Wealth of States now under the control of the Government.....$12,250,000,000
Increase in 1870, at 100 per cent.....24,500,000,000
Deduct five years' labor of 700,000.....1,050,000,000
Wealth of these States in 1870.....$35,650,000,000

This gives us an aggregate of *eight thousand millions of dollars,* or fifty per cent. in advance of the whole aggregate wealth of the United States in 1860. I know this is rather a startling fact, but let any one look into the details and he will find that the result is correct. We have seven States and seven or eight Territories west of the Mississippi, and their increase will be enormous. The great Central States, between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, are in a high state of prosperity, and in their grain-growing fields, machinery largely supplies the place of men gone to the war. Well, then, we have an actual increase *in wealth* of over a *thousand millions of dollars* in a year. Mind, this is not income, but an actual increase of capital, added by labor and machinery, applied to the permanent improvement of the country. Now, I say that the country can pay the Government, *four hundred millions,* out of that thousand millions, and not feel it. It is like a man who *adds* a thousand dollars a year to his property; but, to suit his taste or feelings, concludes to give four hundred dollars of the thousand to some other object. It does not reduce his income; it only reduces what he would have added to his estate. Raise the four hundred millions, at once, and rely upon the people to pay and sustain it.

Gold Bills, I regard as worthless; because, they do not diminish the bulk of paper currency, or restrict importations. Does not every packet ship carry gold to Europe? How, then, can you stop the demand? The excess of your importations, which go to increase the luxury and the extravagance of the country, is the source of great and manifold evils. A Veteran Observer.

Correction.—In some remarks last week, upon testimony given at a Coroner's inquest, we made the mistake of attributing to the Coroner, Dr. J. W. Ranney, some remarks which were made by another physician of the same name. The Coroner, therefore, was in no way responsible for the censures which we then expressed.

A New Globe.—Rev. J. B. Ashby, who has recently come among us from the extreme South, where he has suffered greatly from rebel confiscation of his property, has invented a new globe, exhibiting both the heavens and the earth, which is very highly commended as superior to any others for the use of schools. It may be seen at No. 37 Park-row.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—Mr. Maretzek's new season opened last night with a crowded house, and an admirable performance of "Faust." The artists were in good voice, and Mr. Rinaldini sustained the role of Mephistopheles in an exceedingly striking and effective manner. Beyond this bare record there is nothing whatever to say. Nothing is so entirely fair as success, and this inauguration of the season seems to promise a rich harvest for the energetic and deserving manager.

Niblo's Garden.—The appearance of Mr. Silas Reess at this establishment last night, was the occasion of an overflowing audience—amounting to what is popularly called an ovation. It is, in this case, pleasant to record the fact. Despite Mr. Wheatley's tact and liberality, it must be said that his invariably crowded houses are not always a source of gratification to the critic. The past four weeks, for instance, have been devoted to a mongrel exhibition of music and provincial vanity that, in a properly constituted city—we mean a city with a sufficient number of theatres—would not and could not be tolerated. From the utter insignificance of the Rummer performances, therefore, we turn gladly to the promise of Mr. Reess's. And that it will be no empty promise we may safely infer from the unexpected excellence of the opening piece, Victor Hugo's drama "Le Roi s'Amuse" has been served up to us in a variety of ways. We have had it—to mention extremes—as a Bowery drama, (the "Court Jester,") and as an opera (Rigoletto,") but the merit remains with Mr. Tom Taylor, of having seized the central idea of the original work, and of having transplanted it in an admirable bed of pure English verse. In the "Fool's Revenge" this frolic writer has taken simply the situation of the jester and his daughter, and while surrounding them with actions and emotions entirely new, preserves an important historical fact—the death of *Manfredi* at the hands of his wife. The atmosphere of a pretty Italian Court of the Fifteenth Century is selected as being well suited as a medium "for presenting the Jester's wrongs, his recondite purpose of revenge, and the miscarriage of that purpose." The entire third act of the play is original, and is so incomparably superior to the two acts that precede it, that Mr. Taylor can hardly be regarded as indebted to any one even for the idea that has led him thus happily into a new vein of invention. There is one situation which must be briefly described. The Jester believes that his revenge has been accomplished. The wife of his bitterest enemy has, as he supposes, been abducted. She is in an apartment with *Manfredi* and certain nobles. An entertainment is going on, and as the wines pass in to the chamber the wife of *Manfredi,* maddened by her husband's perfidy, blends them. Suddenly the Jester learns that it is not *Francesca (his enemy's wife) who is within, but his own* daughter; that the poisoned cup is not for one he hates but for the only creature that he loves and cherishes. The scene which ensues can only be realized by those who were fortunate enough to see Mr. Reess last night. The poor Jester endeavors to enter the apartment. With a burning heart and maddened brain he seizes each new-coming guest and endeavors to pass the fearfulness therefrom with him by assuming his old manner of court fool, but all in vain. The extraordinary pathos of this scene elevates it to the highest range of art, and Mr. Reess's performance of it was worthy of the highest encomiums that criticism can bestow. It is rarely permitted to us to see a piece of acting reflecting two opposite phases of emotion so accurately and yet so wonderfully presented. Let us add that the Jester's daughter—being nameless—escapes the poison, while poetic justice and history are alike justified by the death of *Manfredi.*

The general cast of the play is excellent, and brings us back to the palmy days—not very far removed by the way—of this establishment. Mr. Nunan was good as *Manfredi*; Mr. Coxson quite acceptable as the Fool. The smaller parts were filled by artists, and were, therefore, rendered properly.

The interest of Mr. Reess's return was heightened by the return to the stage of Miss Rosa Rivière—a lady who has been with the exception of the Metropolitan stage, but whose talents eminently fit her for that sphere. Miss Rivière sustained the leading part of *Fiordalisa*—the Jester's Daughter—with a delicacy of appreciation of its intricacies that could hardly be surpassed. The second and equal match of Mr. Reess's character, The second and equal match of Mr. Reess's

[illegible] dramatic performances. Miss Cushman as the rough Bob Acres, and Mr. Buckstone in excellent.

The play was a complete success, and will probably run through Mr. Roberts season.

WINTER GARDEN.—A new drama called "Lorle's Wooing" was produced here last evening for the debut of Mme. MARIA GUMMER—a lady who has already won some distinction on the German stage. The piece is derived from a novelette, which has been transformed into a drama by Mad. BRAND-STRUTZ, and subsequently translated into English—with Germanism—by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. It has the merits and defects of such an origin. The story is natural and simple. It reveals itself in a purely narrative way, delineating character and ignoring "situations" and changes, but the revelation is not dramatically exciting. There is no distinct issue, no positive triumph between, or on the part of, any of the characters. It never rises to the attitude of passion, either in the matter of words or the expression of feeling. It is, in fact, what it claims to be, a purely pastoral drama, conveying, in a somewhat lengthy form, the gentle idea of involved suffering devotion. There are hundreds of such dramas in the German language, most all of them wordy. The special merit of the present play in that it contains one delicate characterization. The part of Lorle is pretty conceived, and the "filling up" is generally good. Lorle is a village maiden who, instead of marrying one of her own station, is wedded to an itinerant artist. The latter conveys his bride to the town, and, rising in reputation, soon neglects her for an old flame, a countess. Now, by meek suffering and a little waste the love love Lorle wins him back again, in the simple story of the play—so simple that we cannot analyze it. In some respects the character of the heroine is an exception to the ordinary legends of the stage. The simplest natures have occasionally been made the most powerful instruments of dramatic effect. But Lorle—and here is a necessary evil of dramatical fiction—never throws off her innocuous narrative trance. She is always a delightful round-eyed simpleton. She has no strength of purpose, and is never in the way, or much out of it for that matter. If there were a plot, we would say that she is of no vital necessity to it. To be sure, she brings her husband back to constancy by a song; but this is an emotional accident, and it is only accomplished after he has sought unsuccessfully to be convinced. Her innocence, in fact, compels no one to virtue; drives no one to vice. It is a little insipid to the husband, who desires to go entirely, and is not very interesting to the other characters, if we may judge by the alacrity with which they give up the pursuit of so much envious virtue. The part of Lorle would, in fact, be dull but for the earnestness and pretty pathos infused into it by Mme. MARIA GUMMER. This lady, as we gather, was reared in the German operatic stage; retreated to the theatrical stage; and from local causes, easy to understand, has learned to the vernacular and the regular drama. She has a pleasant personal appearance, a light and agreeable bearing, an immense amount of natural and a good voice. With such recommendations she could hardly fail to make a sensation. But we cannot disguise the fact that her pronunciation, although distinct and accurate, is foreign, and at first a little surprising to the listener. The inflections are the intonations of the German stage—traditions that are responsible, no doubt, but which without you have no desire to become acquainted, for the simple reason that they are as odious as our own. With practice, however, we can a distinct accent for Miss, Sophia, and it is for this reason that we point out her only defect.

The play was very prettily put upon the stage, and admirably acted throughout. It will be repeated until further notice.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON.—Great preparations have been made for the Easter holidays at this establishment. Engagements have been made with leading artists in the various departments of horsemanship, equipment, and an entire change will be made in the programme, with the exception of Mr. HENRY COOKE'S wonderfully amusing performing dogs and monkeys, which remain stereotyped and most attractive features. The great and truly exciting English Steeple-chase, will also be continued throughout the week. Among the first of the new additions to the already large company of the Hippotheatron, is Mr. SAM. LOUE, the best and most genteel of American Clowns, who will make his bow before a New-York audience this evening. Mr. LOUE is not only a clever mimetist but an excellent vocalist. There will be a matinée for the accommodation of ladies, families and suburban visitors, (in addition to the regular evening performances,) every day this week.

FROM ALBANY.

Anti-Slavery Amendment to the National Constitution—The President's Proclamation Denounced.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, Monday, March 28, 1864.

Mr. BEVARD, of New-York, called up, in Assembly, to-day, his resolutions in favor of a constitutional amendment providing for the abrogation and exclusion of Slavery within the limits of the United States. He supported the resolutions by considerations drawn from the history of our country, showing how democratic principles had been gaining ground, until, in accordance with the expectation of the framers of the Constitution, it has become possible to make provision, by constitutional means, for the removal or abolition of a system wholly at variance with the spirit of our Government and institutions. Mr. ACKER (Speaker) offered the following preamble and resolution as a substitute for those offered by Mr. BEVARD:

WHEREAS, In the present crisis of the country, a specific and controlling purpose of the Government and that such prosecution of the struggle now progressing, is not merely to suppress rebellion or arbitrary arrest or necessary, but is to be achieved by a final abrogation of the system of African Slavery, the original source of disturbance and the main support of the rebellion threatening but thwarted, or else this war will have been waged in vain on our part; and

WHEREAS, Such final and total emancipation of Slavery would clear the path of our manifest destiny, in the acquisition and settlement of necessary territory and in national expansion, now or hereafter, throughout the United States, and also restore us to the position of a united people, where we can declare and enforce the integrity and the exclusive sovereignty of democratic institutions on the American continent, as against any invading and hostile foreign power; therefore

RESOLVED, (if the Senate concur,) We, the representatives of the people of this State, reaffirm and declare that the proclamation of the President of the United States, [illegible] the final and total emancipation of human Slavery was not only a necessary, but a wise, statesmanlike, constitutional measure, adopted and made the keel and [illegible] upon which shall be laid down until this great truth, [illegible] never be laid down until this great truth, [illegible] upon which alone can be secured with proper safety, the assurance of permanent stability and well-regulated, enlightened, enduring democratic government, shall be recognized as the basis of the union and in the constitution and laws of all the States of this redeemed, restored, and perpetuated Union.

Mr. ACKER spoke at length and effectively in support of these resolutions. On his motion, the original resolutions and the one offered as substitute, were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

By comparing the resolution offered as a substitute with the original (published in the TIMES of the 25th inst.,) it will be seen that a part of the preamble is copied verbatim. In other words, Mr. ACKER proposes to substitute that the President's Proclamation of Emancipation was and is authorized to attain, in the last manner, some of the ends sought for by the War Democrats.

The Senate have been very busy again this morning with claims bills.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 28.

BILLS NOTICED.

To incorporate the Mediterranean Company.

To amend the charter of the New-York Life and Sleep Insurance Company.

The bill authorizing Savings Banks to make loans to counties in this State upon their bonds, was passed.

The Calendar of the session was occupied in the consideration of private claims bills.

Actions pending against on Canal Deeds, Agreed to.

Against an appropriation to the Institute of Research for Orphans of Patriots.

Richmond County Bounty Bill. Referred back to the Judiciary Committee.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, March 28.

REPORTS.

Incorporating the Union Trust Company of New-York.

To amend the charter of the President Fund Insurance Company.

Authorizing the conveyance of property to the Metropolitan Improvement Society.

The Anti-Rights Bill.

Incorporating the Clover Pallows' Club, complete.

Relative to the Children's Aid Society, complete.

To incorporate St. Andrew's Total Abstinence Society, complete.

Relative to the docks in Brooklyn, complete.

THIRD READING.

Incorporating the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer.

Incorporating the Staten Island Savings Bank.

Amending the charter of the Security Fire Insurance Company.

Relative to the Trustees of the St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Mr. BEVARD called up the resolutions amending the Constitution of the United States, for the abolition of Slavery, and advocated them at some length.

The Speaker followed and offered a substitute, indorsing President LINCOLN'S Proclamation of Emancipation as statesmanlike and constitutional.

The whole subject was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Relative to the Flushing and Woodside Railroad.

Making appropriation for the improvement of the Hudson River.

For the improvement of the Genesee Valley Canal.

Mr. WEAVER introduced a bill to facilitate the settlement of the affairs of certain insolvent corporations.

The new Militia Bill reported to-day appropriates altogether $600,000, including $250,000 for arms and equipments.

Mr. WEAVER asked consent to introduce resolutions in favor of taxing United States securities.

Mr. HEALY objected.

Mr. FIERES introduced resolutions tendering the thanks of the House to the owners and officers of the steamer *St. John*, and to the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, for courtesies received during the Legislative excursion.

BILLS REPORTED.

Increasing the fees of jurors.

For the protection of oysters in the waters of Richmond County.

Incorporating the Musical Union Association.

The Flatbush Gas Bill.

Relative to the pay of Brooklyn constables.

For an interpreter for the Kings County Courts.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or NEWS SUMMARY—being a concise synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $2; two copies one year, $3; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

To Consumptives.

Four-fifths of you are suffering from neglected colds, and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and death ensues. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most speedy and pleasant results. It is certain in its effects, and cannot fail to relieve. The EXPECTORANT and all of Dr. D. JAYNE & Son's Family Medicines are sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & Co., No. 143 Chambers-st., and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

We would Say to Every Mother

Who has a suffering child, go at once and procure a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the little one immediately, will allay all pain, soften the gums, reduce inflammation, regulates the bowels and cures wind colic. By relieving the child from pain, it allows it quiet, natural sleep, and comforts the mother.

Have You Catarrh, or "a Cold in the Head?"

The only reliable and ready remedy,

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF,

is to be had at all drug-stores, 25 cents per box.

All First-class Sewing-Machines

FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY

HICKS & COMPANY, 450 BROADWAY.

Three doors below Broome-st.

The Qualities of Burnett's Cocoaine, as PREVENTING THE HAIR FROM FALLING, are truly remarkable.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.

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Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume. Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by HENRY T. ALLEN & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
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The standard preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore faded and grey hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another. Stops the falling out of the hair, makes it soft and silky, cleanses it and the scalp of all impurities and humors, and entirely overcomes bad effects of sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

HOYT'S Imperial Coloring Cream sold everywhere.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.

N. B.—Ladies' French hair-dresser in attendance to apply the Hiawatha.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.

Will open This Day his New Spring Styles, which will comprise the latest French and English novelties of

GENTLEMEN'S FELT HATS,
GENTLEMEN'S SOFT AND CLOTH HATS,
LADIES' RIDING HATS AND CAPS,
MISSES HATS,
BOYS' HATS,
INFANTS' HATS.

The Millinery and Hatters' Trade dealt with on liberal terms.

Attention is called to the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Department in the store, comprising all the latest novelties. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair.—The Best HAIR-DRESSING

ever yet offered to the public. It RESTORES GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. *Will stop its falling out in three days*, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain the skin or soil the* [illegible] *preparation.* It is entirely different from any other preparation.

Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities.

THE SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME.

renders it the most desirable article for the toilet and hair-dressing yet offered to the public. $1 per bottle; 95 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. C. can be consulted gratuitously, personally or by letter, where information in regard to the treatment of the Head and Hair will be *cheerfully explained.*

Prof. Alex. C. Harris's Tricophorous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throats, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, wounds, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists throughout the world. Principal office, 355 Pearl-st., New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—The best Fire-proof Safe in the world. Depot, No. 108 Maiden-lane.

Impregnable Tablets for Inoculation. Secures perfect immunity. Sent by mail, only by O. G. WELLING, Box 707 Boston. Sold by druggists generally. 50 A Box.

Artificial Soldiers.—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given equal honorary commendation to this Patent Arm, as superior in its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor, Office, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.

A. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Henry H. Lee, Jr. & Co., Auctioneers, will give their personal attention (as usual for the past 17 years,) to SALES OF FURNITURE, at the residences of THOSE DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING OR REMOVING; will also hold regular weekly sales at their STORE, No. 32 NASSAU-ST., for the convenience of those preferring this medium of sale.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Steinway & Sons,

Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,

Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,

Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor-Strop.—The oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the subscriber's.

J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 740 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. U. S. A., Surgeon Wheaton, U. S. N.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, surgeons' bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Distilled Dew Beautifies the Complexion, removes tan, freckles and discolorations, and renders the skin beautifully clear, white, soft and smooth. Sold by all druggists. Principal depot, No. 770 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.

SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.

No. 505 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

BOERNE—AVERIL.—On Thursday, March 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Robert Lowry, WILLIAM F. BOERNE, of Newark, N. J., to SARAH MATILDA, daughter of Timothy C. Averil, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG—AVERIL.—On Thursday, March 24, at Old Point Comfort, Va., by the Rev. Mark L. Chevers, Mr. ALBERT YOUNG, of New-York City, to Miss MARY E. AVERIL, of Richmond, Va.

☞ Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

DIED.

ARENSBURGH.—At Bloomingdale, on Friday, March 25, ANNA, daughter of the late Rev. Robert and Eliza Jane Arkenburgh, aged 3 years, 1 month and 6 days.

For notice of funeral see Wednesday morning's papers.

BOGGS.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, March 26, MARIA E., relict of Robert Boggs, Esq., and daughter of the late Hon. James Braxton, of Halifax, N. S., in her 60th year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, New-Brunswick, this day, (Tuesday,) the 29th inst., at 3 P. M. Trains leave Cortlandt-st. ferry at 12; return at 6 P. M.

BOERNE.—At his residence in Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday morning, March 27, CORNELIUS BOERNE, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the F. E. Dutch Church, in King-st., New-York, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

CARR.—On Saturday morning, March 26, SUSAN T., wife of John Carr.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, William S. Carr, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Washington-square M. E. Church, this day (Tuesday), at 2 o'clock. Interment at Newburgh, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 29, at 12 o'clock noon, without further notice.

CHRISTOPHER.—On Sunday afternoon, March 27, after a short illness, RICHARD C. CHRISTOPHER, in his 19th year.

His friends, and those of his sons, Charles R. and Wm. H. Christopher, are respectfully invited to his funeral, from his late residence, No. 163 East 12th-st., to-day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

DISTURNELL.—On Second day, 29th of Third month, GEORGE WILLIAM, youngest son of William and Jane Disturnell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Fourth day, (this inst.,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 16 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

EARNSHAW.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 27, Mr. DAVID EARNSHAW, aged 56 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his interment, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 284 Hicks-st., South Brooklyn.

FRASER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 26, ALEXANDER FRASER, formerly of the firm of Spelman & Fraser, in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Wm. S. Watkins, No. 166 West 23d-st., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are requested to attend without further notice.

GOODBERSON.—On Saturday morning, March 26, MATHIAS W. GOODBERSON, aged 42 years, 1 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends, and also the members of John D. Willard Lodge, No. 204, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, March 29, at 1 o'clock, from the 4th-st. Church, near 8th-av. The remains will be conveyed to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

KENNEDY.—On Monday, March 28, MARY ANNA, eldest daughter of the late Col. William D. and Rachel A. Kennedy, aged 17 years and 4 months.

The funeral service will take place at No. 33 Hammond-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Friends are requested to attend, without further invitation.

KITCHEN.—Suddenly, at Geneva, Ill., on Sunday, March 20, FANNY M., wife of Ira G. Ketchum, in the 43d year of her age.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MOFFAT.—In Brooklyn, on Sabbath evening, March 27, at the house of her brother, Mr. David Moffat, No. 37 Willow-st., MARY S. MOFFAT, after a short and severe illness.

Funeral service on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 37 Willow-st. The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

PARADISE.—At Athens, Greene County, N. Y., on Sunday, March 27, ELIZABETH S. PARADISE, widow of the late John Paradise, aged 86 years.

Funeral this day at 2 o'clock.

PRIOR.—At Woodlawn, Oyster Bay, Long Island, Third month, First day, 27th inst., HENRY PRIOR, aged 67 years.

Funeral from Matinecock Friends' Meeting-house, Third day, at 11 A. M. The deceased possessed in an eminent degree those attributes of character which ennoble man and exalt the Christian virtues; kindly and gentle in his nature, more by deed than by word, leaving this record and example to the world, he passed to the life immortal with the pure conscious hope that his future was as bright and beautiful as the morning light.

SLAUGHT.—Suddenly, with scarlet fever, on Sunday, March 27, CARRIE GALE, only daughter of Charles S. and Sarah E. Slaught, aged 3 years, 1 month and 10 days.

Funeral this day, (Tuesday,) March 29, at 4 P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 23 Park-av. Remains to be placed in the Marble Cemetery in 2d-st.

NEW-YORK COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 28, 1864.—The officers of the Finance Department are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of their late MATTHEW W. MOSHER, at 11½ A. M. on Tuesday, the 29th inst., from No. 117 East 46th-st.

MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

TAPPEN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 26, of disease of the heart, CHARLES S. TAPPEN, aged 37 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 141 High-st., on Wednesday, March 30, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston and New-Haven papers please copy.

WAITE.—In Greenpoint, L. I., on Thursday, March 24, Mrs. SARAH MOORE, widow of Benjamin Waite, and daughter of the late Nathaniel Moore, of Newtown, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, Greenpoint, on Tuesday, March 29, at 1 o'clock.

WARBURTON.—On Sunday, March 27, of scarlatina, MARGARET LUCY, eldest daughter of A. F. and Frances Warburton, aged 7 years, 5 months and 12 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 180 East 26th-st., at 1 o'clock on Tuesday, the 29th inst. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 263.—March 28, 1864.

18, 64, 48, 70, 37, 1, 71, 58, 27, 68, 57, 30, 22.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 265.—March 28, 1864.

13, 6, 45, 1, 32, 40, 34, 66, 15, 34, 72, 7.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 140—March 26, 1864.

44, 18, 7, 38, 54, 21, 2, 72, 51, 43, 41, 69, 70.

CLASS 150—March 26, 1864.

74, 41, 5, 14, 51, 12, 20, 33, 71, 25, 47, 6.

S. H. SIMMONS & CO., Managers,
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. HYNES & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL Legalized Lotteries and information given, by JOSEPH HAYES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.—TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES.—LATEST PARIS—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

NO. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to *place myself under his care, and I am now happy to* state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of *which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr.* Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

C. ROPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. B. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1864.

HEAR.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never did for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *Hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

No. 136 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by almost every practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Incredulous Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must gratefully say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured, also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have secured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had no opportunity of comparing his medical treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, correct. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congealed blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. Her's with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

GARROLL J. FOSE, No. 165 6th-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose constantly stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills alternating over me with occasional hot flashes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of success. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I can so entirely succeed to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 200 6th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CLOTHING.

THE ATTENTION OF
WHOLESALE BUYERS
is requested to our superb assortment of
CLOTHING, SHIRTS
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN CAMPAIGN CLUB.

GEN. JAMES H. LANE,
United States Senator from Kansas,
will address this Club at Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 30, at 8 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Seats reserved for ladies.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, President.

WILLIAM KELLOGG, JOHN H. GALLAGHER, } Secretaries.
JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman Executive Committee.

WHEN YOU FEEL PECULIAR PAIN, AT this season, in the head, with some confusion of ideas, having been previously in a fair state of health, lose no time, for the case will seldom bear it, but swallow at once four, six or eight of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Your life will be saved, and your health soon reestablished by this course. During hot weather the functions of the bowels are often scanty, before an attack of Dysentery, especially. Now is the time for action.

Cease to pay into the stomach when it cannot digest. Above all, purge out the bad humors, and thus remove the cause of disease. A few doses of BRANDRETH'S PILLS will remove all pain, uneasiness, and inconvenience. Inattention to this simple advice will in all probability be followed by congestion or inflammation of the Liver, or of other organs. Larger doses for a longer period will then become necessary, and much needless pain must be endured.

Lord Bacon wisely asserted: "Man's body, of all things in nature, is most susceptible of poisons." This *is true; for all diseases have their origin in an impure* state of the blood, and BRANDRETH'S PILLS, by purifying these foul humors, will render the blood fluid and perfectly pure.

See B. Brandreth is on the Government stamp.

WE DENY IT.

Having had our attention called to the report of a meeting held at the Cooper Institute, in behalf of the Sewing Women of the City of New-York, at which statements were made of the prices paid for the manufacture of FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS, and that operatives in that branch of industry were being imposed upon by WALTER and RESPECTABLE (?) merchants, and seeing, also, that the editors of the daily and weekly journals are disposed to condemn all manufacturers as belonging to that class, we take this method of informing our patrons and the public generally, that so far as concerns our establishments, the statements made at that meeting are FALSE IN EVERY PARTICULAR. We employ a number of women and girls in the manufacture of our PATENT BOSOM SHIRTS. The work is first-class, and only the best operatives can accomplish it. They are not compelled "TO MAKE BRICKS (SHIRTS) WITHOUT STRAW," (THREAD,) but are furnished with all the materials to prosecute their work. The wages we pay for labor alone, has for a long time averaged, to girls and children's white clothing, lace and embroideries, gloves and parasols more especially come under the head of their department.

MRS. WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
Chairman Lingerie Department.

CABINET FURNITURE.

$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of S. Brummer, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,

Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York.

Factories Nos. 68, 97, 99, 103, 105, 105 Suffolk-st.

N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (Irving-place) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

GUANO.

The cheapest and best fertilizer offered for sale. For pamphlets, testimonials and instructions how to use, apply to

G. W. BENSON,
No. 29 South-st., N. Y.

BOOKS BOUGHT.

Books bought in any quantity, from a single volume to an entire library. Persons about removing or breaking up housekeeping will do well to call at their residence, or they can send their books to the subscriber.

JOHN FYNE, Bookseller, No. 108 Nassau-st.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.—The Children's Department will occupy the easterly wing of the buildings on Union-square, and will be constituted in a hall ninety feet square, arranged with booths on the sides and a stage for performances. The object of this department is to afford easily ascertainable aids for children, consisting of concerts, tableaux and exhibitions of various kinds, as well as to offer for sale articles particularly adapted to the wants of children.

There will be ten booths, as follows:

No. 1.—Will contain a miniature skating rink.

No. 2.—Will embrace contributions from charitable institutions.

No. 3.—Will be for the sale of fancy articles.

No. 4.—Will be furnished by the Madison-av. Baptist Church.

No. 5.—Will be provided with articles contributed by the Public Schools.

No. 6.—Will be for the sale of children's toys.

No. 7.—Will be for refreshments and confectionery.

No. 8.—Will be furnished by the ladies of Boston Island.

No. 9.—Will be for the sale of books.

No. 10.—Will be provided with articles contributed by the private schools.

It is hoped that every individual and institution, interested in locality, will manifest an equal interest in this department, by forwarding without delay, articles of donations of all articles suitable for and calculated to interest children.

The Executive Committee will be happy to acknowledge the receipt of all donations sent to their rooms, No. 32 East 17th-st., Union-square.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

G. W. COTTERELL, Chairman.

Rev. Thomas Phillips, Edward Colgate,
Mrs. J. Graham, Col. Charles W. Darling,
Miss E. C. Joy, Maj. Alexander Hamilton,
Miss F. McCready, Benson Smith.

AS HAMILTON, Secretary.

AMERICAN WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.—Gold Hunting Cases, eighty-five dollars; gold repeaters, one hundred and twenty-five to two hundred dollars each. Silver Hunting Cases, thirty-eight, forty-five, forty-five, seventy to seventy-five dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

REMOVAL.—VALENTINE & BUTLER, PAINTERS and sole manufacturers of the Alum Roofing, Fire and Burglar-proof Slate Gravel Roofing, have removed from No. 10 Dey-st. to their new ware-rooms, No. 10 Walker-st., third door east of Broadway.

ORPHANS' BALL ON TUESDAY, MARCH 29.—Drivers of carriages are requested to leave the company on leaving ball, persons intending toward east depart through 16th-st., and to observe the same course in taking up their company. GEO. HARRISON, Police Precinct.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR 60 CENTS THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for January, February, March and April, sent by return post, or 6 copies for $1 50. To secure the PHRENOL

REAL ESTATE.

FULL LISTS OF HOUSES FOR SALE, ALSO, STORES AND OTHER BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE, ALSO, COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS FOR SALE, AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY FOR BUILDING, WITH LOTS AND BLOCKS OF GROUND FOR INVESTMENT, CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF C. G. PRATT, No. 36 PINE-ST.

DON'T PAY HIGH RENTS—FOR SALE.
[illegible]—Frame cottage, 1 lot, 5 rooms.
[illegible]—Brick cottage, 1 lot, 9 rooms.
$2,400—Frame cottage, 1 lot, 6 rooms.
$2,750—Elegant dwelling, 4 lots, 12 rooms.
$[illegible]—Elegant dwelling, 6 lots, 16 rooms.
Many others, all at nominal three city railroads.
CHAS. S. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.
H. A. MILLER, No. 76 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, OF BROWN-STONE, 3 high-stoop and four-story, 24x65, (lot half the block) 114th-st., between 6th-av. and Irving-place. This house was a long time in building by a gentleman, and the utmost care was taken in its construction; the doors of the parlor story are of rosewood; the panelling and decorations are of the most costly kind; steam-heating apparatus and every modern improvement throughout the house. It is offered for sale, as the owner is about to leave the City. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE VALUABLE PLOT of ground and church on the northeast corner of Grand and Crosby-sts., one hundred feet on Grand-st., and one hundred and twenty-five feet on Crosby-st., being only two hundred feet from Broadway, and on a wide business street. It is especially recommended to parties seeking investment. For price and particulars apply to JOSEPH STUART, No. 22 Nassau-st.; DAVID MORRISON, No. 302 Broadway; S. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FREE SUBSTANTIAL FIRST-CLASS store property, No. 110 Bowery. The lot is 25 feet wide by over 100 feet in depth; building is five stories high, and covers the whole lot. It is leased for a term of years in good tenants. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, (late Williamsburgh,) with or without furniture, the new three-story brick house No. 243 Rose-st.; has high stoop and all modern improvements; ten minutes' walk from ferry, and very desirable for a small family. Price, without furniture, $4,250, on easy terms. Apply at No. 43 Broadway, room 15.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—OVER A million and a half real estate of all descriptions, in the cities and country, at all prices; also, stores, houses and parts of houses to let or lease, by PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Broker and Appraiser, No. 323 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., late Williamsburgh, N. D.—Rents and other accounts collected at 5 per cent.

HANDSOME HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE H—No. 121 Lexington-av., between 26th and 27th sts.—The three-story, four-story, high-stoop brown-stone house, with all improvements, in fine order. House 21.10x63 feet; lot 20 feet deep. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT house, gable-end, Philadelphia brick, bay-window, court-yard, and with Croton water, bath, hot and cold water, furnaces, and all the rooms elegantly papered, on the northwest corner of Clinton and Second-places. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 338 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF NEWARK—A house and two acres of land, with stable attached; view of fruit trees, &c.; situated on South Broad-st., within ten minutes' walk of a railroad station to New-York. For particulars inquire of OLIPHANT & GILDAY, No. 31 Park-row.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house on West 14th-st., with stable and lot on 13th-st., near 5th-av. House in perfect order. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE, LARGE ONE AND A HALF story cottage, with corner to five acres, surrounded by all that is desirable in fruit and shade trees, and a beautiful lawn; or not at all. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—AN ESTATE of 14 acres; three buildings in good order; in commanding location; or a less number of acres will be sold, to suit purchasers. DILLENBECK & BARNES, No. 12 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, in part, fronting on Gowanus Canal and two streets. Stock in a manufacturing company would be taken for terms, &c., apply No. 2 Court-st., Brooklyn. JOHN BRAINERD.

17TH-ST.—FOR SALE—FOUR NEW FIRST-class houses, with all the modern improvements, including gas, hot and cold water, &c.; three brick and one brown-stone front. Apply to H. J. DUBOIS, No. 60 Wall-st., or D. GARRISON, No. 823 6th-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 146 RYERSON-ST., THREE-story brick house; all modern conveniences; genteely located near the Kalb and Myrtle-avs. cars to Fulton ferry, also the 156 Decker-place, South ferry. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone house, 20x52, lot 100, in perfect order, all the modern improvements, mirrors and gas chandeliers, 227 Atlantic, South Ferries, Brooklyn. For cards apply at No. 2 Court-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

PARK-ROW PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The modern brown-stone store, number (twenty-nine, 29,) opposite the Astor House, 120 feet deep, fronting two streets. Twenty years credit, at present interest. Capital combined with BANKING and INSURANCE.

A MAKE CHANGE.—FOR SALE VERY LOW, to close an estate, a fine three-story attic basement and cellar house, in good order, all improvements, 2.6 Herkimer-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of J. A. JOSEPHSON, No. 12 Park-row.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story and basement house, in the extension, water, gas, hot and cold. Price $3,100. Apply at No. 38 Bowery, 2d floor, near Mystic-av.; or to A. C. WILLMARTH, No. 41 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, FURNITURE AND good will of the long established saloon, No. 112 Grand-st., near Broadway; has made several fortunes. The present proprietor is retiring from business. Apply to THOMAS GRAY, No. 122 Grand-st., basement.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN., one-quarter mile from depot, a new house, 32x40, with the modern improvements, one acre of ground, &c. ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 26 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN, NEAR DEPOT—A beautiful house, containing 9 rooms; lot 125x200 feet; carriage-house and stable; 2 acres, variety of fruit, &c. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 26 Wall-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE — FOUR-STORY HIGH STOOP brown-stone house and lot on 27th st., near 8th-av. House in perfect order. For particulars, or to permits apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BRUNE, LARGE ONE AND A HALF story cottage, with corner to five acres, surrounded by all that is desirable in fruit and shade trees, and a beautiful lawn; or not at all. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, New-York.

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FOR SALE — FOUR-STORY HIGH STOOP brown-stone front house on West 14th-st., with stable and lot on 13th-st., near 5th-av. House in perfect order. For permits and particulars

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FAINE AND LYONS SILKS,
AT RETAIL, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-street.
EXTRA RICH PLAIN, MOIRE, POGOAIR, &c., &c.
ALSO,
FASHIONABLE LOW-PRICED SILKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
An elegant assortment of dress Rich Laces and Embroideries, received per recent steamers,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
AT RETAIL, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-street.)
Just received per Steamers.
Plain Grenadine Hernanie Crape de Chine, Crape de Phalaine, Deep de Marcine, Poculine de Paris, Bugenine, Paris Poplins, Poil de Chevre, &c., &c.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, &c.,
in great variety,
AT RETAIL!
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand.)
Mourning and Fast Mourning DRESS FABRICS, BOMBAZINES, CRAPES, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, BLACK SILKS, &c., &c.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.
A fine assortment, including every novelty of the season,
AT RETAIL,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner of Grand-street.)
NOVELTIES IN
LADIES' BREAKFAST ROBES and ROBES DE CHAMBRE, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S LINEN and UNDERCLOTHING, CHILDREN'S and MISSES' CLOAKS, INFANTS' and CHILDREN'S CAPS and HATS, and INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE, &c., &c., &c.

ADRATT & RAVEBUN,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel,
No. 507 BROADWAY,
Having for many years paid particular attention to the manufacture of
BOYS' CLOTHING,
and obtained a deservedly excellent and rarely equaled, would call the attention of parents and guardians to the large and attractive stock they are now getting up for the Spring and Summer trade. Also,
MEN'S CLOTHING,
of the latest styles and best workmanship.
Particular attention paid to making Military Clothing and Uniforms for Schools.
FURNISHING GOODS
in great variety.
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
embracing
WHITE, COLORED AND NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SCARFS AND TIES, GLOVES, HOSE, HOSIERY, &c., &c.
COURVOISIER'S KID GLOVES.
The Custom Department comprises a full assortment of the Finest and Best Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, &c., required for Men's wear, which will be made up to order by experienced and fashionable tailors.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FROM AUCTION.
RIBBONS BY THE CARTOON!!
RIBBONS BY THE PIECE!!!
RIBBONS BY THE YARD!!!
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 211 and 213½ GRAND, and No. 64 ALLEN-ST.
Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!!
The Largest Stock in the City to select from.
BONNETS and BLOOMERS by the case!
Misses' and Boys' HATS and BLOOMERS by the dozen!!
Every Fashionable Style by the SINGLE HAT, BONNETS or BLOOMERS.
Our STRAW GOODS are BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 211 and 213½ GRAND, and No. 64 ALLEN-ST.
Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
EVERY COLOR AND SHADE IN
BONNET SILKS
below last year's prices.
New styles in Millinery Laces, Blonds, Illusions, Mechlins, Crapes, &c.
Fashionable Shades in Velvets for trimming.
Plain Velvets under price.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 211 and 213, 213½ Grand-st., and No. 64 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
IMPORTED FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
Latest variety in this City.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 211 and 213½ GRAND-ST.
Sole agents to this department, No. 64 ALLEN-ST.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS!
BUGLE TRIMMINGS, GIMPS, BUTTONS, ORNAMENTS, GRAPES, VELVETS, TARLETANS, &c., &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 211 and 213½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this department, No. 64 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS and SLEEVES, FROM AUCTION. Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, New BANDS, EDGINGS and INSERTINGS.
Ladies' KIDGLOVES, good, 40 cents per pair.
Also, several hundred dozen of Rich LACE MITS, less than importers' price.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 211 and 213½ GRAND and No. 64 ALLEN-ST.
Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 581 GRAND-ST.,
are offering their large stock of Spring carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c., at vessel, at very low prices FOR CASH. Hotel and Steamboat men invited to examine the goods and prices before purchasing.

R. H. MACY,
NOW OPEN
CONTAINING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES,
BLACK AND WHITE,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

FAMILIES MOURNING,
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.—W. JACKSON, No. 341 Broadway, has now ready for inspection a very large and carefully selected stock of English and French Bombazines, Crapes, Canton Cloths, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Poplins, Grenadines, Bareges, Grenadines, Lawns, Linens, Cambrics, Black Silks, in every style, with and without Silks, Half-Mourning Silks, Poplins, Cashmeres, and Silks, Half-Mourning Silks, Poplins, Cashmeres, and Silks, Crape Veils, Kid and Silk Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, &c., Bonnets and Mantillas every Style. Call and examine.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 341 Broadway,
Between Spring and Broome-sts.

ATTENTION, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN!
Just received, a large assortment of Gentlemen's Cloaking, which we will sell at one price, cheaper than anywhere else, by calling or call addressing to M. KANINSKY, No. 96 7th-av. Ladies' Cloaking, by Mrs. K. Orders from adjoining cities promptly attended to.

DRY GOODS.

A WHOLE IMPORTATION
OF
14,000 Doz. LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
NOW OPENING AT OLD PRICES.
1,000 Doz. LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS., VERY FINE, FOR 62 50 per doz., worth $3 00.
1,000 Doz. do. FINE, FOR $2 25 per doz., worth $3 50.
1,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $2 87 per doz., worth $3 75.
2,000 Doz. do. FINEST, FOR $3 00 per doz., worth $4 00.
1,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $3 75 per doz., worth $4 75.
1,000 Doz. do. FINEST, FOR $3 00 per doz., worth $5 00.
1,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $3 50 per doz., worth $5 00.
1,000 Doz. do. FINEST, FOR $3 75 per doz., worth $5 75.
500 Doz. do. FINEST, FOR $4 00 per doz., worth $6 00.
1,000 Doz. GENTS' LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS. for $1 per doz., worth $4 00.
1,000 Doz. GENTS' FINER, FOR $2 50 per doz. worth $4 00.
500 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $4 00 per doz., worth $6 00.
250 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $4 50 per doz., worth $6 00.
500 Doz. do. FINEST, FOR $5 00 per doz., worth $8 00.
500 Doz. MISSES' FINE LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS for 12c. per doz., worth $1 00.
500 Doz. MISSES' do. FINER, 25c. per doz., worth $2 00.
THIS LINE OF LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS INCLUDES A WHOLE IMPORTATION, AND WE GUARANTEE THEM THE BEST GOODS SHOWN FOR THE MONEY, AT ANY TIME DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS.
R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPENING
3-4 LINEN SHEETINGS, FINE and HEAVY, $1 25.
9-4 LINEN SHEETINGS, FINE and HEAVY, $1 50.
10-4 LINEN SHEETINGS, FINE and HEAVY, $1 75.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

R. H. MACY
is now opening
IN ADDITION to his usual stock, A LARGE and ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FANCY, SIDE, BACK and WATERFALL COMBS, in SHELL, BUFFALO, IVORY, and STEEL, PINS and EARRINGS TO MATCH, SOLITAIRES, SCARF-PINS, BRACELETS, FANCY HAIR-PINS, LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING-CASES, complete for traveling, BLACK and WHITE BUGLE GIMPS and FRINGES, all widths and styles, for Dresses and Cloaks.
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av., 2 doors below Fourteenth-st.

R. H. MACY.
SPRING RIBBONS AND BONNET-SILKS NOW OPEN,
FRENCH FLOWERS NOW OPEN
STRAW GOODS NOW OPEN,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS NOW OPEN.
PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS, ALL NEW STYLES.
SPRING STOCK LACE GOODS NOW OPEN.
FRENCH STOCK EMBROIDERIES NOW OPEN.
SPRING HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND UNDERWEAR NOW OPEN.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
AT DAVIDSON'S
AT DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE,
IN ALL THE
NEWEST SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,
FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.
Ladies' Waterproof Cloaks, from $6 50 to $12.
Ladies' Melton Cloaks, from $5 to $10 50.
Ladies' All wool Cloaks, from $8 50 to $15.
Ladies' Zephyr Cloaks, from $12 50 to $25.
Ladies' Poult de Soie Silk Cloaks, from $10 to $20.
Ladies' Talmas Silk Cloaks, from $15 to $35.
Misses' Melton Cloaks, from $5 to $10.
Misses' Zephyr Cloaks, from $6 50 to $12 50.
Misses' Silk Cloaks, from $7 50 to $15.
Children's Melton Cloaks, from $3 to $6 50.
Children's Silk Cloaks from $3 50 to $10.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
"LADIES WAITED UPON POLITELY."
G. A. DAVIDSON, No. 204 Bowery.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE
You will find the largest stock of millinery and straw goods in this City.
We can sell cheaper than down-town jobbers and pieces. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 211 and 213½ Grand and 64 Allen-sts.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

FOR CHOICE PARIS FLOWERS, BRIDAL WREATHS and Straw Bonnets, see TUCKER'S importations, No. 769 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
CAPITAL,
$1,000,000.
DIRECTORS.
J. T. SANGER.....formerly of Carz, Howard & Sanger
E. L. FANCHER.....No. 229 Broadway
JOHN ELLIOTT.....of Ruggs & Co., Wall-st.
LEWIS EINSTEIN.....of Lewis Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONBE.....of Seamless Clothing Manuf. Co.
HENRY J. BAKER.....of H. J. Baker & Brother
ALBERT G. LEE.....of Griffin, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS.....of Ross, Dampsier & Co.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. SEOUT, Cashier.
This Bank will open for business
AT NO. 240 BROADWAY,
ON
WEDNESDAY, 30TH MARCH,
as authorized by the following Certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency.
[Seal.]
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 10, 1864.
Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK of the CITY OF NEW-YORK, in the COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, and STATE OF NEW-YORK, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.
Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the TENTH NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this tenth day of March, 1864.
Signed, HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
corner Broadway, 6th-av. and 13th-st.
DIRECTORS.
GEO. G. HAVEN, Vice-President.
JNO. W. E. DOZER, Cashier.
Charles Darling, Paul Spofford,
Francis Leland, Edward Hecht.
Geo. G. Haven,
authorized agents for the United States 10-40 Loan.
This bank is prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds, authorized by act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at 5 per cent. a year payable in coin, semi-annually, on bonds not over $1,000 and semi-annually on all other bonds.
Subscribers will be required to pay in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in Legal-tender Notes, or in the notes of National Banks, adding 5 per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March until the day of subscription.
Subscriptions and remittances may be addressed to JNO. W. E. DOZER, Cashier, or to Messrs. UNDERHILL & HAVEN, Sub-Agents, No. 67 Wall-st.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864.
By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year payable on bonds not over $1000 annually; and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.
Subscribers will receive either registered or coupon bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March or September, as the case may be, until the day of subscription and payment.
It is expected that the first deliveries of coupon bonds will be made not later than the fourth (4th) of April.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, President. A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.
By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that, until further advised, I will receive in payment of duties on goods imported by them, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF GOLD COIN to the credit of the collector of any port, on deposit, in exchange for notes, at a quarter of one per centum below the current market value of gold.
These certificates are not assignable, but will be received by the Collector as the property to whom they are issued. JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

MINING STOCKS,
as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, or Chicago, on commission, by ALBERT H. RICHARDS, No. 20 Wall-street.

OFFICE OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, March 28, 1864.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The quarterly dividend is payable on Monday, the 4th of April, by the United States Trust Company of New-York. JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, maturing on the 1st April, 1864, will be paid on presentation at Bank of North America. CHARLES BUTLER, President pro tem.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OF THE NORTH SCRANTON COAL COMPANY are open at our office. Parties trading in coal, every information given. DUNNING & GAMBLOSE, No. 54 William-st., 2d floor.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR
FOR THE
UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1864.
TO HIDE AND LEATHER, AND BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS.
The undersigned have been appointed a committee to represent the above-mentioned trades in the great METROPOLITAN FAIR, to be held in this City, commencing on the 24th of March inst.
The object of the Fair is to raise funds for the UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.
You know the prominent importance of the mission of mercy performed by this commission. Each battle-field, sadly but unanswerably, attests their invaluable services to the sick and wounded.
The return of Spring brings renewed action to our armies, and admonishes to omit no effort to cheer, cherish and sustain our gallant defenders.
The appeal of the U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION for aid comes commended by its truth.
With the patriotic and the humane no supporting argument is necessary.
Contributions will be received in money or merchandise.
Checks should be drawn to the order of Mrs. Ellen R. Strong, Treasurer, and may be sent to either of the committee.
Goods are received at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, in 34th-st., near 4th-av., where they will be receipted for. Each package should have its value marked on it, and also the name of the donor.
It is respectfully requested that contributors should inclose a memorandum of the nature and value of their gift to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on their trade, which will thus secure due credit for the total amount of its subscription.
E. M. YOUNG,
Chairman Sub-Committee Hides and Leather.
J. E. BULKLEY,
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
OLIVER HOYT,
STEPHEN HYATT,
Chairman Sub-Committee on Boots and Shoes.
WILLIAM A. HALL,
NATHANIEL FISHER,
JAMES M. BUST,
FRANCIS A. STOUT,
Chairman Sub-Committee on Leather, Body and Shoes, of the Metropolitan Fair.

METROPOLITAN FAIR TICKETS.
The ticket department of the Fair will be (by permission of J. W. Wallack, Esq.,) under the direction of Mr. THEODORE MOSS.
Tickets can now be obtained at the following places:
Box office of Wallack's Theatre.
C. A. Bartlett, Harnden Express office, No. 74 Broadway.
C. C. Jones, No. 76 Cedar-st.
No. 10 Astor House, cor. Broadway, J. V. Rushton.
PRICES:
Season tickets, admitting to all departments, at all times except the opening night.....$5
Tickets for opening ceremonies, March 24.....$1
Tickets for Tuesday, day of exhibition, or Wednesday, day of sale.....$1
Tickets for Thursday, Friday or Saturday of first week.....50c
The Fair will open on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, and continue for two weeks.
The committee reserve the right to change the rates of admission from time to time.
Prices for the second week will be announced after the opening of the Fair.
The same ticket admits to the 14th-st. and the Union-Square departments. GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

FIREMEN.
NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE OF THE METROPOLITAN FAIR IN AID OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
Office, No. 744 Broadway, New-York.
Fire Companies collecting articles to be disposed of at the Sanitary Fair are requested to send the same to the office of the Committee, No. 744 Broadway, on or before THURSDAY EVENING, March 31.
Any expense incurred in forwarding goods to the office will, if desired, be paid by the Committee.
A complete inventory should accompany the articles sent, containing, if possible, the name of the donor and value.
All moneys collected should be handed over to Mr. A. J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, on or before April 1.
Companies contributing will also send a fire-cap to the office.
WM. H. WICKHAM,
Chairman General Committee.
LAWRENCE TAYLOR,
Secretary General Committee.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, John Garcia,
John R. Fanshaw, Alonzo Slote,
John Decker, John J. Gorman,
S. J. Macy,
JAMES L. MILLER, Chairman.
WILLIAM M. RADDELL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
TO CANE AND UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.
The undersigned have been appointed a committee to solicit donations from your trade to the Metropolitan Fair.
All branches of business are contributing nobly to the excellent cause of the United States Sanitary Commission in the cause of our country—of each of us.
Goods may be sent to the Fair Buildings in 14th-st. near 6th-av.
Checks should be drawn to the order of Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, treasurer; and may be sent to either of the Committee.
Appreciating the patriotism and liberality of the trade, the Committee hope for a total amount of donations that will do it signal credit.
ELVAR HALL, T. BAILEY MYERS,
JOHN AMDON, EMILE PRIME,
C. H. MARSHALL, Jr., CLARENCE A. SEWARD,
FRANCIS A. STOUT, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
COMMITTEE ON MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MERCHANDISE.
Manufacturers of piano-fortes and musical instruments, dealers in musical merchandise, publishers and importers of music, &c., are requested to send their contributions, without delay, addressed to the chairman of this committee, No. 704 Broadway, where proper receipts will be given. Any article intended for ornament or use in the Music Department, such as music, portraits, photographs, engravings, autographs of eminent artists, etc., etc., will be thankfully received by the committee, and promptly returned to the owner at the close of the Fair. Donations in money should be addressed to the Treasurer of the Committee, Mr. C. F. Chickering, 652 Broadway.
W. A. SCHARFENBERG, Chairman.
C. F. CHICKERING, W. A. POND,
F. LUIS, H. SCHLESINGER,
W. STEINWAY, Sub-Committee.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
The Committee on Private and Public Schools will meet on MONDAY next, March 27, at the residence of the late Dr. Mott, on 17th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., to receive contributions for the Fair.
Donations in money from the Public Schools are to be sent to the Board of Education; from Private schools to Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer, at the Metropolitan Rooms. Articles for sale on the Public Schools to Mrs. S. WEIR ROOSEVELT; from Private Schools to Mrs. Dr. ANTHON.

"METROPOLITAN FAIR."
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. Articles will be received as above, and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, APPOINTED on the part of the Fire Departments for the Metropolitan Fair, beg leave to inform those who intend making donations in money through them for this great national object, that those authorized to receive contributions in the different companies, will be furnished with certificates of the Committee. Donations will also be received by either of the undersigned, who will duly acknowledge the same.
EDWARD D. GARESCHE, Chairman, No. 3 Broad-st.
CHAS. McDOUGALL, No. 31 Front-st.
GEORGE HOYT, No. 128 Broadway.
FRANCIS B. MACY, No. 189 Front-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 146 Pearl-st.
GEORGE W. LANE, No. 52 Front-st.
E. H. JARMAN, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOSIAH HEDDEN, No. 60 Broadway.
New-York, Feb. 20, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
Donations from other places should be marked "Metropolitan Fair, New-York," and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

TO DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.—THE UNdersigned, Committee Metropolitan Fair, respectfully request all persons in the above branch of business who intend contributing goods to the Fair to send their contributions without delay to No. 2 Great Jones-st.
Mrs. JOHN VAN VECHTEN,
Mrs. EDWARD CLARKE,
Mrs. L. RAY,
Mrs. C. GOFF,
Mrs. A. FITZGERALD,
Mrs. WM. BLOODGOOD,
Committee on Dry Goods.

TO THE SWISS RESIDENTS IN NEW-YORK.—The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Fair has organized a Swiss Department, and placed it in the charge of Mrs. M. V. FAILLARD. The Swiss residents of this City are solicited to take a special interest in this department, which may be made characteristic and attractive. Persons having flags or other Swiss ornaments are invited to lend them. Contributions of all kinds will be received at the residences of Mrs. M. V. FAILLARD, No. 189 East 18th-st., and Mrs. A. BURGE, No. 9 East 16th-st., or by Mrs. A. Schedlin, Mrs. James Dexter, Mrs. E. Schedlin, Mrs. Wm. Kicke and Mrs. E. M. Quartier.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1864.
The BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day appointed Mr. WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, late of the Howard Insurance Company of New-York, Secretary.
WILLIAM A. THOMPSON, President.

INSURANCE—SPECIAL NOTICE.—PERSONS contemplating insuring their lives, and those already insured, should communicate immediately with the undersigned and obtain information of great importance to them. Address A. ANDREWS, Box No. 4,383 Post-Office, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK—NO. 15 NASSAU-st., near Fulton.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays and Tuesdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited on or before April 4 will draw interest from that date.
JAMES G. STONEALL, | Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES COOPER,
HENRY B. COURSIER, Secretary.
THOMAS W. OSTRANDER, Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE,
Opposite the Academy of Music, 14th-st.
GORGEOUS COMBINATION
OF ASTOUNDING NOVELTIES
EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING
DURING THE
EASTER HOLIDAYS! EASTER HOLIDAYS!
AFTERNOON AT 2½. EVENING AT 8,
when the entire resources of this
MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT,
with its
MAGNIFICENT STUD OF HORSES
AND LEVIATHAN COMPANY
OF STAR ARTISTS,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC,
will be brought into play, in conjunction with
NEW STARS! NEW STARS!
IN A BEWILDERING GALAXY OF
NOVEL AND ASTOUNDING ENTERTAINMENTS.
THE MARVELOUSLY SURPRISING
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS.
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD.
The great and exciting
ENGLISH STEEPLE CHASE
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
in addition to the
MAMMOTH AND MATCHLESS
EASTER PROGRAMME.
The grandest and most varied ever presented.
NO ADVANCE ON THE PRICES.
Reserved Stalls, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents, (children half price.) Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open, afternoon, at 1½; evening, at 7½. Matinée commences at 2½. Evening performances at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—COMMENCES AT 7½.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
SECOND NIGHT OF THE DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear as BERTUCCIO, a JESTER, in Tom Taylor's celebrated play, in three acts, entitled
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Received last evening by a densely crowded house.
The cast will be of unusual excellence.
Galeotto Manfredi.....Mr. J. Nunan
Guido Malatesta.....Mr. J. H. Holmes
Serafino Dell'Aquila.....Mr. J. W. Collier
Baldassare Torelli.....Mr. I. B. Ringgold
Gian Maria Ordelaffi.....Mr. J. W. Blaisdell
Bernardo Accolti.....Mr. G. De Forrest
Francesca Bentivoglio.....Miss Ada Clifton
Bordellina, (her first appearance).....Miss Lee Erving
Brigitta.....Miss Mary Wells
Ginevra.....Mrs. Reeves
TO-MORROW, third night of EDWIN BOOTH.
In active rehearsal THE MARBLE HEART.
Seats secured six days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
MARTHA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, Flotow's charming and most popular opera,
MARTHA;
with the following very brilliant cast:
Lady Henrietta, (her favorite role).....Miss KELLOGG
Nancy.....Mme. SULZER
Lionel.....Sig. BRIGNOLI
Plunkett.....Sig. FERLICH
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.
THURSDAY EVENING—FAUST.
FRIDAY EVENING—Revival of Meyerbeer's grand opera,
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.
On Saturday afternoon A GRAND GALA MATINEE.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner Nassau and Pine-sts.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.
TWENTY-SECOND WEEK
OF THE MARMOTH
STEREOSCOPTICON,
Being a grand Tour of
THE WORLD.
The Tour now EVERY DAY for six successive days.
To conclude with the
TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET GHOST,
and other local scenes of thrilling interest.
Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
Grand Matinee EVERY DAY, at 3 o'clock.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT
OF
MRS. WILKINS,
FRIDAY, 1ST APRIL,
Second time this season Holcroft's great Comedy, the
ROAD TO RUIN,
with the highly attractive cast of the establishment.
Box-book now open.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
The exhibition of Bierstadt's picture of the Rocky Mountains will positively close on next
FRIDAY, April 1,
at the Cravon Art Gallery, Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH School of the F. W. Baptist Church, in 29th-st., west of Broadway, will be held this TUESDAY EVENING at the Church. The exercises will consist of declamations, dialogues, solos and choruses. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; exercises to commence at 7½. Tickets—Adults 25 cents; children 15 cents.

MUSICAL.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.
All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 93 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at wholesale to the trade.

ORGANIST WANTED—IN A SUBURBAN village in constant railroad communication with New-York; a good opening for a teacher. Address PIONEER, care of P. J. Huntington, No. 434 Broome-st.

MEETINGS.

HARBER'S MEETING.
A special meeting of the Journeymen Barbers' Protective Association, will be held at the Union Assembly Rooms, No. 213 Grand-st., on TUESDAY, 29th of March, at 8½ o'clock, P. M. J. EBLING, President.
F. M. Rossmoor, Secretary.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, and a special meeting of the Association, will be held at headquarters, Seventh Regiment Armory, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1864, at 7½ o'clock. Every member is requested to be present.
W. R. VERMILYE, Colonel.
E. R. TRENAIN, Adjutant.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 12 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall, when the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose terms of service expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
H. W. BAYLIS, Secretary.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT OF Finance, City of New-York, Office of the Clerk of Arrears.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, mortgagees or persons interested in the lands and tenements sold for unpaid assessments during the month of October, 1863, that the detailed statement of property still unredeemed from said sale is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at this office. By order of the Comptroller.
AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company (and the United States Government tax on the same) has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 11th day of April next, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, who shall be registered on such day the closing of the books of the Company on the 1st day of April prox. The Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of FRIDAY, the 1st day of April, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April.
FRANCIS M. ROWE, Secretary.
New-York, March 24, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the title of H. A. TUCKER & CO., for the transaction of a banking and general stock commission business.
H. A. TUCKER,
CHAS. S. TUCKER.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.—Reynolds' improved water saving and powerful wheels of any power, furnished by TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 102 Broadway, New-York.

TO PAINTERS.—A SUBSTITUTE FOR BOILED Oil, costing one-half, may be found in Mason's patent Boiled Oil. For painting roofs, inside work, carriages, tools, &c., it is unrivaled. ROGER & QUARE, General Agents, No.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE MISSING ITALIAN FRIGATE.

Return of the Steamship North Star—An Extensive Cruise—No Tidings of the Frigate.

The steamship *North Star*, Capt. LEFEVRE, arrived at this port last evening from a cruise in search of the Italian frigate *Re Galantuomo*, which vessel was spoken at sea in a sinking condition. The *North Star* sailed from this port on the 17th inst., and cruised as far south as Bermuda, and east to lon. 55°, lat. 33°, making a zigzag course, running two hours one way and three hours the other, both on the southern and eastern cruise. Steered northeast to Table Island, from lat. 33°, and from thence to the vicinity of Halifax, and passed directly over the spot where the frigate was last seen; but not a vestige of any wreck or materials were in view. On the 26th and 28th, in lat. 40° 17, lon. 56° 54, encountered a hurricane, and from southwest to northeast ran south thirty-six hours, and hove to. The gale lasted nearly three days, and Capt. LEFEVRE reports it exceedingly severe. The *North Star* has sailed over about 2,600 miles of sea during the cruise.

Funeral of the Hon. Owen Lovejoy.

The funeral ceremonies over the remains of Hon. Owen LOVEJOY were solemnized at Plymouth Church yesterday afternoon. The building was well filled, the greater portion being ladies. The coffin was brought up about 2 o'clock by the pall-bearers, consisting of Messrs. William Cullen Bryant, E. Tompkins, J. H. Bryant, Mr. Davis, (colored, formerly a slave,) Messrs. Ricker and Carpenter, Rev. Messrs. Jocelyn and Fairbanks. The coffin was of plain rosewood, silver-plated, with a plate containing the name of deceased, viz.:

"Owen Lovejoy,
Died March 25, 1864,
Aged 53 years."

A wreath of immortelles was on the top.

When the remains were placed in front of the pulpit, the ceremony was commenced with an anthem by the choir. Rev. E. W. Bateman delivered a prayer, when Rev. Dr. G. B. Cheever read a chapter of Scripture, and addressed the congregation. Of all scripture, perhaps, he said, this is the most appropriate, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto Me," and continued that a nation to-day mourned its bereavement over a brother who had fallen at the most critical period of the conflict in a moral battle, dying at his post while active for the freedom of his country. The country could ill afford to lose such a hero, whether in the field of battle, or the more solemn arena where our brothers fought and struggled. God would raise up a successor to the fallen hero. The speaker then proceeded to touch upon three particular points—the events of the murder of the brother of deceased, and the celebrity with which Mr. LOVEJOY, in 1837, consecrated himself. He preached a sermon in 1842, "We must obey God rather than man," calling upon all to prefer the will of God to the laws of man. As the fight for freedom progressed, it was at last declared treason to shelter a fugitive slave, then LOVEJOY openly defied the infamous Fugitive Slave Law, and declared that his house was open to the fugitive, and during the slave-hunter to seek him there. The second instance, on the eve of the present rebellion, when it was proposed to amend the Constitution on behalf of Slavery, the deceased manfully opposed it, saying that he never had heard of any proposition presented with fairness by prohibiting hell-fire either North or South of 36° 30'. His last point was the introduction of his bill for the total emancipation of all men from Slavery. He was laboring for this measure, when death called him away. Were he left his ministry to go into politics, he only changed the pulpit and took the nation for his audience.

The reverend gentleman concluded with a few words of condolence to the immediate friends of deceased.

Rev. Mr. BATEMAN then read a hymn written for the occasion, which was sung by the choir, commencing:

"O, lay him in his place of rest,
His earnest, strong life is o'er;
Let the green sods of Spring be prest
Around the form we see no more."

Mr. BATEMAN then delivered a brief address, in which he stated that the body was awaiting the arrival of a Congressional delegation to convey it to the home of deceased in Illinois, where due honors would be paid to it; but as he died here, a citizen of the City, it was proper that he should and desired appropriate funeral service. The deceased had occupied an honorable position among those engaged in the great work of Christianity, in which he had won the esteem and respect of all his co-laborers in that work. OWEN LOVEJOY was an evidence that a man might become heroic by the *simple qualities of manliness and fidelity. It was a work that required more than commonness.* To some it was a position of torment. Not so to him. He was built broad and square and strong and healthy and resolute, fitted to fight this battle. He was a frank, open-hearted, noble, generous man—hating evil alone. The speaker referred to the early education of the deceased. He was trained for the ministry, and applied for license from the Episcopal Church, which was offered on condition that he would not agitate the Slavery question. Refusing these terms, he joined the Congregational Church and labored zealously in the cause in which his heart was engaged. His work is not yet done; but it will soon, and his spirit will labor in the cause until his task is fulfilled.

Rev. Dr. GROSS then delivered a prayer, after which the choir sang the beautiful hymn, "The Shining Shore."

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. BATEMAN, when, after viewing the body, the audience retired.

The remains will be sent to Princeton, Ill., for interment, this morning.

A Bold Attempt to Burn the Free Academy.

THE ALLEGED INCENDIARY IN CUSTODY.

Soon after 3 o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst., a daring attempt was made to burn down the Free Academy in this City, situated at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-third-street. Fortunately the flames were discovered in time to save the building. From the testimony which has already been been elicited by the Fire-Marshal, it appears that on the morning in question MRS. DELANEY, wife of Mr. JOSEPH DELANEY, the Janitor of the Academy, heard an unusual noise about the building. She arose from her bed and made a survey of the premises, but, having discovered nothing, retired again. Soon afterward she was aroused by a feeling of suffocation, caused evidently by fire in the building. Her husband was then awakened, and a thorough search instituted. The result was the finding of a fire which had been kindled at the bottom of a boxed partition that separated a small room from the furnace. The fire was rapidly extending upward, and in a few moments more the whole of that portion of the edifice would have been past salvation. As it was, the flames were extinguished by three or four persons, without a fire alarm, and with the loss of only a few hundred dollars. An examination revealed the fact that a shovel of burning coals had been thrown against the board partition by the incendiary. The laboratory window was found open, and, from its peculiar situation and arrangement, it was known that no one but a person very familiar with the premises could have effected an entrance by that means. DANIEL McALVEY has for seven or eight years been assistant janitor in the Academy. Recently he was discharged, for good cause, and he thereafter repeatedly made threats that he would burn the building. Through the efforts of Fire Marshal BAKER and Detective FARLEY, McALVEY was yesterday arrested on a warrant issued by Justice DOWLING. Upon searching the residence of the accused, a large number of books, purloined from the Free Academy, were found and fully identified. Since his discharge from the Academy he has been a car-driver in the employ of the Harlem Railroad Company. He was committed to the Tombs for examination.

Sentence of a Trade-mark Counterfeiter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

WILLIAM LIEPE, the man who pleaded guilty to counterfeiting the trade-mark, label, wrapper, &c., of HENRY DALLY, proprietor of *Daily's Pain Extractor*, and of *JOHN J. BROWN & SONS, proprietors of Brown's Bronchial Troches*, was brought up for sentence. Prisoner stated that he wished to withdraw the plea of guilty of counterfeiting or forging the trade-mark and plead guilty to the charge of selling the spurious articles only. Counsel for Messrs. BROWN and DALLY stated that they had affidavits from the printers, showing that LIEPE had read the proofs of the labels and wrappers and appeared to direct the printing of them. Counsel also stated that vast quantities of these spurious and inferior articles had been thrown upon the market all through the West, to the great damage of their clients' business.

Recorder HOFFMAN said that he himself could not see the difference between forging a man's trade-mark and forging his name to a note or check, except that in forging a trade-mark even greater loss was incurred by the manufacturer than if his name were forged to the check. The sentence of the court was that LIEPE be confined in the Penitentiary for nine months on the first indictment to which he had pleaded guilty, and judgment on the other to be suspended for the present.

SARAH DUNN, who pled guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, was discharged, judgment being suspended on account of mitigating circumstances.

ANN MAHONEY pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

MARY MAHONEY pled guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

WILLIAM BOHEN and THOMAS NOONE pled guilty to petit larceny, and were sent to the House of Refuge. JOHN RYAN, convict of grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for two years.

WILLIAM SAUNT was tried and convicted for stealing cloth from a United States Volunteer. He was committed to the State Prison for two years.

Important Notice from Mr. Cisco.

The following notice has been issued by Assistant United States Treasurer Mr. CISCO, relative to certificates of deposit of gold coin:

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that, until further orders, I will issue to importers, for payment of duties on goods imported by them, certificates of deposit of gold coin, to the credit of the collector of any port as desired, in exchange for notes, at a quarter of one per centum below the current market value of gold.

These certificates are not assignable, but will be received by the collector from the party to whom they are issued.

J. J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

The Rector Elections.

CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT"—(REV. DR. VERMILYE.)—Wardens—Jules Lenthenlie, Thomas Gallie. Vestrymen—Gulian C. Verplanck, George Gabriel, Frederick M. Allen, Pierre F. C. Demarest, Charles H. Kerner, John J. Bogert, Louis C. Collard, Edward D. Gardner.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH—(Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON.)—Wardens—Messrs. Robert Ray and Peter D. Cotheal. Vestrymen—Messrs. Randolph M. Cooley, John R. Beckel, A. M. Schepmoes, Adam Smith, Jr., Jas. Dixon, Moses Chamberlain, John D. Wing and C. A. Seward, Esq.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—(Brooklyn)—Wardens—Messrs. Charles Christmas and Olney Lovett. Vestrymen—Messrs. Augustus E. Masters, Jasper W. Gilbert, Charles D. Lewis, James T. Tapscott, John A. Ameling, Marcus F. Hodges, Orville M. Oddie, Edward C. Elliott.

HOLY TRINITY—(Brooklyn)—Wardens—Hosea Webster and Charles A Townsend. The vestry the same as last year.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH—(Brooklyn)—Wardens—John S. Mackay, John B. Wilson. Vestrymen—Geo. W. Johnston, Dr. J. B. Elliot, H. H. Todd, V. Aldridge, J. A. Booth, Ely Webster, J. A. Nichols, J. C. Perry.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH—(Brooklyn)—Wardens—John W. Hunter, John Bennett. Vestrymen—John Gallup, Edward Hill, Wm. Swift, J. J. Lawrence, W. H. Fleeman, Jas. C. Hall, John Carpenter, J. M. Halsey.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—(Brooklyn)—Wardens—Chas. W. Smith, Isaac Vanderbilt. Vestrymen—Chas. O. Jones, G. Pomeroy, W. S. Rollins, H. L. Smith, Geo. W. Holsil, T. C. Grannis, Wm. H. Brown, J. M. Cooper.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. D. C. Littlejohn and family, Gen. R. H. Baxter, C. J. Phelps, Vermont; Col. L. S. Devin, Elmira; Lieut.-Col. T. Lyman, Boston; John Newman, Ripley College, Vt., and J. M. Jaycox, New-York, are stopping at the Astor House.

W. E. Linley, Colorado; R. R. Peters, Colorado; T. and G. H. Dorrities, St. Louis; P. W. De Long, Cincinnati; J. W. Butlan, California, and O. Dickerson, California, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Maj.-Gen. Pleasonton, U. S. A.; Maj. and Mrs. Chamblies, West Point, and Capt. G. S. Shaw, A. D. C. on Gen. Auger's Staff, are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—The Division Court of Inquiry, instituted on the 17th of February last to inquire whether the Sixty-ninth volunteered into the service of the United States, and whether the Sixty-ninth became a part of the Corcoran Legion, have adjourned. Adjt.-Gen. SPRAGUE decides, upon the evidence given, that the Sixty-ninth twice entered the service of the United States for three months, but were mustered out. Only nine officers and forty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates entered the Corcoran Legion. It is, therefore, decided that the Sixty-ninth of this City, commanded by Col. BAGLEY, is the real Sixty-ninth New-York National Guard, and the name of the other is changed to the One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment, New-York State Volunteers.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—WM. SILVERSTEEL and SIGMUND PRAGUE, two Germans from Chatham-street, were arrested yesterday, and brought before the Commissioner, charged with enticing a soldier to desert. It appeared from the statement of the soldier that the prisoners met him in the Bowery on Sunday last and asked him to drink with them. After scraping an acquaintance with him they proposed that he should put on citizen's clothes, and accompany them to Boston, Mass., there to enlist in another regiment and get the bounty. They offered to give him the necessary clothing, and $75 cash *down. Prisoners were held to bail in the sum of $800 each.*

RIVER ITEMS.—The arrival of foreign vessels yesterday was much larger than usual, owing to the pleasant weather and the recent storms, which kept many ships at sea.... Cold shipping merchants say that transportation on the North River will probably be greater the coming season than during any preceding year... The iron ferry buildings at the foot of Whitehall-street are nearly completed. ....It is understood the *Dunderberg* will be launched during the month of May.... Business at the Navy-yard was never more brisk than at present.... The arrival of emigrants at Castle Garden, since the first of January, was never exceeded by the same period in former years.

FATAL STAGE ACCIDENT IN CHATHAM-STREET.—Coroner WEBER held an inquest yesterday at the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, on the body of a woman named CATHARINE EARLY, aged 33 years, who died at the New-York Hospital, from injuries received by being run over by a stage of the Bowery and Grand-street line, on Saturday, March 26, 1864. The jury, in their verdict, say: "We consider that the occurrence was entirely accidental, and we would recommend that there be a policeman stationed on Chatham-street hill, to arrest all persons driving on that hill at a faster rate than the law allows, and also to see persons safely across the street."

AN INCENDIARY FIRE IN THIRD-AVENUE.—About 10 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the basement of No. 661 Third-avenue, occupied by A. WEED & Co. as a provision store. The damage was about $150. Insured in the Rutgers Insurance Company for $1,000. Fire-Marshal BAKER has made an investigation, and he has no doubt but that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

INDIAN VISITORS.—A large number of Indians—Iroquois, Mohawk, Seneca and Wheatact—are now in the City, on their way to visit their Great Father at Washington, returning in time to attend the Sanitary Fair. To-night eighteen of them will examine the curiosities at Barnum's Museum; but to other visitors these children of the forest will doubtless prove more attractive than anything else in the establishment.

BOUNTY BROKERS.—Yesterday, FRANK MCCORMICK and REUBEN ONELL, of Newark, New-Jersey, were brought before Major JONES, at Gen. DIX's Headquarters, charged with swindling three negro recruits of $200 each. They did not return the money and were promptly sent to Fort Lafayette.

BALL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The YOUNG MEN'S Association give their seventh annual ball for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, at the Academy of Music, this evening.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board was held last night. Several communications from the Mayor were presented—one relative to the renting of the James-street Market, in regard to which he solicited the advice of the Common Council; and the other recommending the improvement and proper care of Washington Park, which is now in a state of dilapidation. Both communications were referred to appropriate committees. Some routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A man named MICHAEL SHARKEY was burned to death, on Saturday night, in a lime-kiln, corner of Columbia and Amity streets, where he was in the habit of going to obtain lodgings, having no home to go to. Being intoxicated, as supposed, he rolled near the fire, and was roasted to death. An inquest was held by Coroner NOLAN, and a verdict of death by burns was rendered.

BUILDINGS BLOWN DOWN.—The storm on Saturday did considerable damage in the outskirts of the city. Fences were blown down and trees uprooted. The frames of five new buildings in course of erection on Tompkins-avenue, corner of Hancock-street, were leveled with the ground. They were owned by Mr. RUSH; damage about $500.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT.—The house of MICHAEL MCKENNA, in Stockton-st., was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Damage, about $100. TIMOTHY DOYLE, residing at No. 705 Pacific-street, in attempting to the fire, was run over by Engine Company No. 17, and seriously injured. *He was conveyed to the City Hospital.*

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be secured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." It is delicate in its compounding—a single drop making the bather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

The Soldiers' Vote—Official Canvass.

MAJORITY OF OVER 210,000 FOR THE AMENDMENT.

The following is the full official vote of this State on the proposed amendment to the Constitution, permitting soldiers to vote:

Counties.	Whole No. of Votes.	For.	Against.
Albany	8,303	6,822	1,481
Allegany	3,368	3,239	129
Broome	3,264	2,611	653
Cattaraugus	4,835	4,462	373
Cayuga	5,730	4,906	824
Chautauqua	7,788	6,704	1,084
Chemung	3,627	3,320	307
Chenango	4,006	3,348	671
Clinton	3,828	3,207	621
Columbia	4,677	4,062	615
Cortland	3,138	2,819	319
Delaware	4,854	3,776	1,078
Dutchess	6,219	5,982	237
Erie	11,650	9,644	1,006
Essex	3,029	2,833	196
Franklin	3,508	3,011	497
Fulton	2,409	1,864	545
Genesee	3,504	3,343	161
Greene	4,506	3,533	1,073
Hamilton	396	278	118
Herkimer	4,409	4,103	306
Jefferson	7,173	6,355	818
Kings	9,804	9,064	740
Lewis	2,629	2,312	317
Livingston	4,027	3,920	107
Madison	5,715	5,106	609
Monroe	8,913	8,499	414
Montgomery	3,837	3,607	1,230
New-York	32,736	24,283	8,453
Niagara	4,125	3,873	252
Oneida	11,283	9,650	1,633
Onondaga	11,001	8,446	2,555
Onondaga	4,466	4,260	206
Ontario	5,003	4,639	364
Orleans	3,140	3,027	113
Oswego	7,803	7,325	478
Otsego	5,441	3,865	1,576
Putnam	1,320	957	363
Queens	2,335	1,871	464
Rensselaer	6,406	6,228	178
Richmond	1,323	681	642
Rockland	1,320	930	390
St. Lawrence	7,318	7,118	200
Saratoga	5,138	4,307	831
Schenectady	2,166	1,566	600
Schoharie	4,356	3,461	1,000
Schuyler	2,204	1,876	327
Seneca	3,146	2,893	253
Steuben	6,609	5,518	969
Suffolk	3,436	2,819	735
Sullivan	3,621	2,534	987
Tioga	3,102	2,713	389
Tompkins	3,077	2,903	160
Ulster	6,367	5,436	931
Warren	2,913	2,123	116
Washington	4,861	4,744	201
Wayne	5,767	5,272	495
Westchester	5,038	4,149	889
Wyoming	3,041	3,019	22
Yates	2,603	2,549	54
Total	307,436	255,795	49,070
Majority for the amendment			210,725

Public Board—3½ P. M.

200 N. Y. Central	143½	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	b3	128
100 do	b10 143⅞	200	do	b3	128⅞
300 do	143⅞	200	do	b3	128⅞
100 do	s3 143⅞	200	do	s3	128⅞
100 do	143⅞	100	do	b3	128⅞
200 do	b3 143⅞	100	do	b3	128⅞
200 do	143⅞	100	do		128⅞
400 do	b3 143⅞	100	do	s3	128
400 Erie R.	125	200	Cle. & Tol. R.	b5	150
100 do	b6w 125¼	1200	do	b10	150
400 do	125¼	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	b3	68⅞
600 do	b3 125⅞	100	do	b3	68⅞
600 do	b3 125⅞	200	do		68⅞
200 do	s3 125⅞	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	s10	143
200 do	125⅞	100	do	s30	144
500 Erie Pr.	114⅞	100	do	b3	145⅞
1000 do	114⅞	200	do	b3	145⅞
200 do	b10 114⅞	200	do	b3	145⅞
100 Hud. R. Ex-div	128⅞	100	Mil. & Pr. du Ch.		84⅞
900 Har. R.	108	400	do		84⅞
400 do	s3 106¼	100	do		84⅞
1200 do	106¼	100	Chi. & Alt. P.		100
100 do	106¼	100	T. H. & A. R. Pr.		99
2200 Reading R.	147	100	Ch. B. & Quin.	b3	146
200 do	b3 147	100	Tol. & Wabash		70⅞
1000 do	s3 148	100	do		70⅞
1900 do	148	100	Mins. & Mo. R.	b15	63
500 do	bnw 148⅞	$10,000	M. & M. L. G. R.		76
500 do	s10 148	35,000	Ohio & Miss. C.		64⅞
200 do	s3 148⅞	10,000	do		64⅞
1300 do	148⅞	100	Mil. & Chi. R.		91
200 do	b3 148⅞	400	Canton Co.		76⅞
100 do	148⅞	100	do		76⅞
100 Mich. Cen. R.	b3 148⅞	$10,000	Sandy Riv. C'l & Oil Co. 1st M. B.		100
200 do	148⅞	5,000	do	b3	100⅛
100 do	148⅞	600	Cum. Coal		21⅞
100 do	148	100	do		21⅞
100 M. S. & N. I. R.	117⅞	100	do	b3	23
200 do	s3 117⅞	200	Quick. M. Co.		76⅞
600 Ill. Cen. R.	152	1000	do	b3	76⅞
200 do	152⅞	200	do		76⅞
200 do	152⅞	200	do	s3	76⅞
400 do	152	200	do		76⅞
100 do	b3 151	1000	do		77
200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	126⅞	100	do	s3	77
200 do	s3 126⅞	1000	do	b3	77
200 do	b10 126⅞	500	do	s3	77⅞
800 Gal. & Chic. R.	129	100	do	b3	77⅞
500 do	126⅞	200	do	b3	77⅞
600 do	126⅞	50	Har. R. Ctn. 1st Pr.		98
100 do	b10 126⅞	200	Wyom. Val. Coal	Co.	98⅞
200 do	b3 126⅞	100	Gas. Hill G. M.		29
200 do	b4 126⅞	200	do		29⅞
100 Rut. Marble Co.	25	200	do	b10	29⅞
600 Mar. Min. Co.	43	200	do	b10	30
300 do	42⅞	800	Can. Cop.	s10	10⅞
100 do	b3 42	600	do		11
100 do	b10 42⅞	200	Nashua Cop.	b3	17⅞
1500 Bucks Co. I. Co.	1⅞				

EVENING EXCHANGE.

c15,000 Amer Gold	s2 106⅛	200	Rock Island R.		126
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	b3 142	200	do	b3	126
100 do	b5 142⅞	200	Fort Wayne		143
100 Erie R.	b3 124⅞	100	do	s30	144
400 do	b3 124⅞	100	do	s3	143
200 do	124⅞	500	do	b3	143⅞
100 do	s30 124	500	do	b3	143⅞
100 do	124⅞	200	do	b3	143⅞
200 Hudson Riv. R.	108⅞	300	do	b3	143⅞
200 do	b3 108	300	Prairie du Chien		81
100 Harlem R.	s3 107	100	do		83⅞
200 do	108⅞	100	do		83⅞
200 do	107	200	do		83
200 do	107⅛	100	Chi. & Alton R.		99
200 do	107⅛	100	Burl. & Quin.		145
100 do	107⅛	100	Canada Cop. Co.		11
200 Reading R.	147⅞	400	do	b3	11⅞
200 do	b3 146⅞	5,000	O. & M. Cor.		64
100 Mich. Cen. R.	148	100	Mer. & Cin. 1st Pr.		85⅞
100 do	147⅞	300	do		85⅞
200 do	147⅞	200	Canton Co.	s3	60⅞
200 do	147⅞	200	Cumberland	b3	32⅞
100 Mich. So. R.	116⅞	100	do	s3	32⅞
100 do	116⅞	500	Bucks C. I. & Co.		1⅞
200 Ill. Cen. R.	b3 148⅞	200	Quick. Min. Co.		75
300 do	b3 149	300	do		75⅞
600 do	148⅞	4000	do		76⅞
100 do	b3 149	100	do		76
200 do	148⅞	500	do	b15	76
200 do	b3 148⅞	300	do	b4	76
100 Gal. & Chi. R.	128⅞	100	Qts. Hill M. Co.		29
500 Cleve. & Pitt. R.	156	100	do		28⅞
400 do	149⅞	100	Mariposa M. Co.		42⅞
200 do	149⅞				

Advertisement.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, when allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a *direct* influence to the affected parts; the soothing effect to the mucous lining of the windpipe allays Pulmonary Irritation and gives relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable.

[Advertisement.]

SIGNS OF CHARACTER, AND HOW TO READ THEM.—Physiognomy, Phrenology, Psychology, Ethnology, with Portraits and Biography, given in the April Number *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*. Now ready. 15 cents, or $1 50 a year.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

The last of the course of lectures which are being delivered in the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. BURCHARD's,) will be delivered by Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, TUESDAY EVENING, March 29, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*London*. Admission, 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

BERRINE'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

INDIANS AT BARNUM'S.—A large party of Indians now in New-York, visit Barnum's Museum this evening.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship George Washington, for New-Orleans—A. Cantillion, Joseph R. Gunn, H. C. Wilcox, W. F. Porter, J. M. Hendricks, H. R. Lowenstein, W. Lyons and wife, Capt. Courtney, Mrs. Maj. Sabin and child, C. O'Connor, Dr. Hyer and mother, Miss Gaffney, Capt. Morton, Lieut. Jane, *Charles Fredland, J. C. Cooley, Capt. Wm. Baker, E. L. Fowers, Mrs. and Miss Davidson, J. A. Smith, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. A. Scanlon, Lieut. Morton, R. S. Dodo, J. M. Kelly.*

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 51	Sun sets	6 23
Moon rises	12 13	High Water—This Day.	
Sandy Hook	11 51	Gov. Island	12 40
Hell Gate	2 40		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, March 28.

Cleared.

Steamship America, Shaw, New-Orleans.
Steamer J. R. Thompson, McKaig, Baltimore, Wm. Deisell.
Barks Thomas & Amelia, (Sul.) Remon, Cork, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Harriet Malt, (Fr.,) Boudinet, Marseilles, Sautier & De Vera.
Brigs Leviathan, Slaper, Stonington, Metcalf & Duncan; Corsair, Talbot, Machias, Simpson & Clapp; Warren, Smith, Portland, Dennis & Richardson; Sagamore Myrtle, Vernon, New-Haven, E. S. Rockett & Son; Anna E. Hayes, Robinson, Wilmington, J. W. McKee; Mazeppa, Young, Norfolk, F. J. Campbell; D. Miller, Portress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Turtle, (Br.,) Porter, Manzanilla, D. R. De Wolf; Prince, Lovell, Boston, E. Parker, Jr.; Ellen, (Br.,) Alley, St. John, N. B., F. J. Merritt & Son; Violet, Thompson, St. John, N. B., F. J. Merritt & Son; Violet, Acolyte, Philadelphia, T. H. Mayhew; Ann E. Susan, Compton, Portress Monroe, E. D. Hartnett & Co.; Sloop, Rockwell, Portress Monroe, Stanley, Smith & Co.; Sea Nymph, Conley, Washington, J. Kenny; Wave, Cole, Portress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; E. M. Vaughan, Cole, Washington, F. J. Campbell; Lucadia, Small, Salem, J. W. Elwell & Co.
Sloops Chas. Fryer, Bush, Portress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Louisa Moore, Winters, Hilton Head March 19, via Hatteras Inlet 24th, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. March 26, off Little Egg Harbor, saw a ship under close-reefed fore and mizzen-topsails and maintopmast gone; as it soon after set in thick could not speak her. On the 24th and 25th had very heavy S. E. and N. E. gales.
Steamship North Star, Lefevre, from a cruise in search of the Italian frigate Re Galantuomo.
Ship Favorite, (of St. John, N. B.,) Spain, Newport, Wales, 49 da., with coal to E. Cunard.
Brig Agnes, (Prus.) Mentz, Marseilles 30 da., with salad oil, to Funck, Meinche & Wendt. Is bound to Boston; put into this port in distress, having experienced very heavy weather, and on the 16th inst., during a violent gale from N. E., accompanied by snow, stove bulwarks, lost one split sails, and touched four times on Nantucket Shoals, causing the vessel to leak badly; the crew becoming exhausted and unable to keep the vessel free; on the 27th, was taken in tow by pilot-boat Wm. H. Aspinwall, and towed to Sandy Hook, and from thence by steamtug to this City. During the gale of the 16th, John Douglass, seaman, of Liverpool, was washed overboard by a sea and lost.
Schr. Bessie, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Tenerife Jan. 9, via River Gambia, W. C. A., 42 da., with fruit, nuts, etc., to W. W. De Forest & Co. Experienced heavy weather most of the passage; been 22 da. N. of Bermuda; carried away foretopmast, split and lost sails.
Schr. S. T. Garrison, Kilsworth, Philadelphia, for Providence.
Schr. Atlantic, Wass, Cutler, with spars to Holyoke & Murray.
Schr. Kossuth, Mayo, Machias 14 da., with lumber to E. J. Peters & Co.
Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Fall River 2 da.
Schr. Fair-dealer, Young, Providence.
Schr. J. S. Durfee, Crowell, Providence.
Schr. Julia Fisher, Fisher, Boston 6 da., in ballast.
Schr. H. S. Barnes, Hull, Newport 2 da., in ballast.
Schr. Charles Moller, Baker, Boston 4 da.
Schr. Hannah D., ——, Harwich, to master.
Sloop Pointer, Sickles, Providence.
WIND—During the day, N. N. W.

Below.

Ship Victoria, Champion, London Feb. 21, to E. E. Morgan. Also one ship.

Sailed.

March 27—Steamers Empire, Moonlight, Patapsco, E. L. Clark.
Barks S. R. Chapman, Frangun, Soirite, Arthur Pardew, N. Boynton.
Brigs Retire, T. P. Watson, Delsey, Denmark.
Schooners Halitie, C. S. N. Rogers, La Creole, D. S. Williams, Lovett Peacock, W. & T. Crammer, Excretion, G. L. White, Alex. Blue, Mercy Taylor, S. J. Waring, Napoleon, Moderator, Brave.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 28—Arr. bark Emilie, from Liverpool; gunboat Rhode Island, Case, Hayden 18th. Left U. S. steamer Fowhatan and U. S. ship National Guard.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. bark W. S. Hamed, (formerly the Am. bark Aura,) Capt. Bunker, from Guantanamo for Philadelphia, with a cargo of sugar and honey, went ashore on the 19th inst. at 3 A. M., about 10 miles south of Hatteras Inlet; the weather thick at the time; vessel and cargo a total loss. Sailors broadside on, so that the sugar casks have floated out, and the beach is strewed for miles with the entire cargo of molasses. All hands were saved from the shore was drowned while assisting to save the crew. Three of the passengers from the Hansel came to this port in the transport Louisa Moore. The cargo was insured, but the vessel.
RETURNED.—Ship Lydia, of Yarmouth, N. S., Kilham, hence March 4, with a general cargo, bound to Galiso, and dispatched by Dollner, Potter & Co., having on the 18th inst., in lat. 37 40, lon. 64, encountered a violent gale from N. W., during which sprung a leak, and was making about five inches of water per hour; the gale lasted thirty hours, during which time was hove to; on 21th, Sandy Hook bearing N. W. by W. 660 miles, bore up for New-York; on the 23d and 24d, lat. 39 42, lon. 73 39, had a heavy gale from N. E., with snow; on the 25th, took another gale, and was compelled to heave all overboard.
The brig Mauricio, (Dutch,) Capt. Schroeder, from Curacoa, is ashore on Squan beach. Captain and crew saved.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 24, P. M.—Arr. schr. Lizzie M. Stacy, from Choptank River, Md., for Boston.
March 25—Arr. and sld. schrs. Julia Elizabeth and Cosmos, from Elizabethport for Boston; Laura Frances, from New-York for do.; M. S. Partridge, from do. for Portsmouth; Ismal L. Snow, from Rondout for Portland. Also arr. brigs Virginia, Ambrose Light and Advent, (Br.,) schrs. Surf, Samuel Fish, John Somes, Hattie Lewis, Otter Rock, and others.
In port at 8 A. M., wind light from N. W., schrs Alexandria, Van Buren, Kossuth, Harriet Samantha, Burpriser

[illegible] and pushes her path in the fog. Mr. [illegible] pleasant humanity, he Pelter it tolerably well; [illegible] had departed but some five, [illegible] had disappeared, his sheep and chickens [illegible] taken by one party or the other; for this is the third time our [illegible] have been over this country, and, I take it, should or do, it makes little difference, all devour.

The first time night was cast for this country, but we slept still, and were waked by the morning-birds and bugles; very pleasant. Bad news effectually in finding a current; for the demands have been great, and there is a scarcity of outcast people in this State this day. Visited the camps of the Fourteenth New-York Cavalry, and saw a fine drill, by Major.

Then visited camp of the Second New-York Veterans, Col. Cameron, of Saratoga. Just at this moment the regiment seems under a cloud, though its reputation, I believe, is one of the best. The Colonel himself was temporarily ordered to the rear for some informality, and, I am told, his Major, Van Vesse, has been ordered to report for duty at New-Orleans. It seems the Major made an excursion into the country thirty miles west of this, and brought back three hundred and fifty cattle; but not content with this, his soldiers (with or without his consent) brought back some considerable store of chickens, pigs, sheep, &c., which Gen. Franklin happened to see. These articles were at once confiscated and the Major dismissed to New-Orleans. It is not only that the people should not be plundered, but such plundering demoralizes the army and cannot be permitted. As I believe Col. Cameron is esteemed highly, this is to be regretted.

Scene II.—9 P. M.—A large fire of blazing logs near the General's tent; around this are seated the General and his Staff. Two Germans of the guard, who have carried a large accordeon through the war, are singing their songs; and standing about in the dim light are the rest of the guard, the lagrons and all endants. The picture was picturesque.

ARTILLERY REVIEW.

To-day was a large and fine review of artillery, led by the famous Nims' battery. Present, Gen. Franklin and Staff, attended by Gens. Emory, Lee and Ransom, with their respective Staffs. Those who know, say that a better show of artillery is rarely seen in these parts.

THE ARMY IN MOTION.

Orders have just come for the army to move, and now all is activity. Wagon trains are loading up, cavalrymen are perfecting their harness, infantry are brightening their pieces. Gen. A. L. Lee will lead the advance with his cavalry, which he has been collecting and equipping with skill and energy. It is a superb body of men, and as well mounted as possible in this region. The men seem in good heart, able and ready to do their work. When I mention Cols. Dudley, Geddes, Lucas and Robinson, you may suppose that Gen. Lee will be served by able Lieutenants. It is understood that Gen. Banks will again take the command in person, and I hear the names of Gens. Franklin, Burnside, Ransom and Grover spoken of in connection with the movement. Where the expedition will go and what it will accomplish, I do not know, but expectation points to the Red River country, where Kirby Smith and Dick Taylor head the rebel forces. Whatever is its purpose, it will be developed before this reaches you, and whatever it is, we believe it will not be such a fruitless expedition as some others. It will certainly open a rich and productive country, and ought to free some cotton. It is well known that there remain along the Red River large quantities of cotton, some of which can be got out; but I learn from a person lately from that country, that the rebels are determined to burn if they can't save, and that orders have gone out to that effect. On the other hand it is strongly suspected that some of the rebel officers are in league with our New-Orleans merchants to save it. We shall see.

I have no Government information, but what I have leads me to report that the rebels have from twelve to twenty thousand men between Alexandria and Shreveport, that these may be concentrated at some point where there may be a hard fight; that Alexandria is not much fortified; that Fort De Russy, below that, is a strong work, which may be turned by our forces, and certainly will be if Gen. Sherman advances from Vicksburg to cooperate with Gen. Banks; that Shreveport is well prepared for defence and will be defended if possible; and finally, that Magruder with his ten to twenty thousand men is still in Texas, but may possibly be recalled to cooperate with Kirby Smith in the defence of the Trans-Mississippi. If the rebels are able to concentrate all their forces, and Gens. Banks is able to combine with Gen. Sherman, the campaign will not be insignificant or uneventful.

The heavy artillery has gone forward and the cavalry starts to-night; so good bye till we reach the Red River. WYLLYS.

GEN. LEE'S ORDERS TO MOVE.

P. S.—The cavalry are ordered to start at once, and at an hour's notice, are already in motion, at sunset of this the 19th March. His command consists of some six thousand men, led by Cols. Dudley, Geddes, Lucas and Robinson, including three batteries, one of which is Nims', already famous. Telegraph dispatches have just arrived, saying that Gen. Sherman has entered the mouth of Red River with transports and gunboats, and Gen. Lee's orders are to move on at once to cooperate in the action on and near the Red River. He will leave here to-night and push through as rapidly as possible without infantry support, and will fight his way through to the Red River at or near Alexandria, then to act as the emergency may demand. He must make the march of a hundred and sixty or seventy miles with what he can carry from here, and hardly expects to find any considerable opposing forces this side of Opelousas; beyond that he probably must have a fight, and if not Banks will reach the Red River in some six days or less. Fort De Russy, some twenty-five miles below Alexandria, is believed to have been strengthened, and the river blocked there by trees and other obstructions. If Sherman is detained there Lee will attack in the rear, unless the rebels find it better to get out of it and save themselves from being flanked. From the known activity and rapidity of Gens. Lee and Sherman, you may be sure that no grass will grow under their feet. It is fortunate that these two Commanders will be free to act according to their own best judgment, and as they have already established a reputation for bravery and dash, they will do what is possible to sustain their well-earned reputations. They may fail to do what they wish, but I hope not.

The night is fine and bright, and the cavalry is pouring by cheering like schoolboys. They are brave fellows, and seem to enjoy the prospect of a fight. W.

THE DEATH OF MR. CLOUGH.

A most unfortunate and melancholy end has come to Mr. Clough, who was engaged in cultivating two of the largest estates on the Mississippi, (Doyle's and one of the Miner's.) I understand he was a Connecticut man, very active, energetic, and, I should suppose, rash. It seems he had been plagued by some stray horses, belonging to a sort of vagrant white family, which had squatted on one of these properties, and had given them notice that they must remove their horses and themselves; so, I suppose, bad blood had been engendered.

Meeting the son, a boy about sixteen, driving his wagon, Mr. Clough has some words with him, and the boy replied in an insolent way, that "they would move their horses when they got ready," &c. Upon which Mr. Clough dismounted and proceeded to take the boy's horses out of his wagon. Upon which the boy shot him through the head, so that he died instantly.

Progress of the Red River Expedition—The Brownsville Custom-House—The United States District Court—List of Prize Cases Disposed of.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 19, 1864.

There is news from Red River that Fort De Russy, on the 14th inst., and Alexandria on the 15th inst., were captured. With the fort were taken some three hundred prisoners, including twenty-four officers, also ten siege-guns, with a large quantity of ammunition and commissary stores. The city is full of political excitement with the preliminary work of electing members to the coming State Convention. It is believed here that the best men will be selected for the important trust.

The Custom-house at Brownsville, Texas, will, ere this reaches you, be opened for business. Mr. Wasmuport, a very capable officer and an old citizen of Texas, has been appointed by Secretary Chase to reorganize the department. I understand that there is not a vestige of property left that once belonged to the Federal Government, anything like a record having been carefully destroyed, burnt, by the rebels. Mr. Wasmuport is represented as being a thoroughgoing business man, favorably known to the citizens of Texas, and his appointment will meet with the hearty approval of all immediately interested in the matter. Mr. Gen. F. H. Younge, formerly of Brooklyn, but for the last two years and more in the Customhouse of this city, has been selected as assistant. Mr. Younge was one of the officials sent out to New-Orleans at the time the port was opened, under the direction of the present efficient collector, Gen. S. Dexter, Esq., and in the reasonable duties that have devolved on Mr. Younge no one could have performed them better. The two gentlemen leave for their important point of duty, to-day, on the steamer *St. Mary*, which proceeds direct to Point Isabel, then land travel of some twenty miles, which takes them on the battle-fields of Palo Alto and Resaca del Palma. they will reach Brownsville, their place of destination. I need not tell the merchants of New-York how important this movement is to their interests, nor need I speak of the great importance of seizing the mouth of the Rio Grande, not only thereby stopping a rebel trade of fifteen millions of dollars per month, but more has been done, the ports are opened under our flag, and the business will be legitimate, and the profits will accrue to the United States, and not to the coffers of Jeff. Davis & Co.

The recent unanimous confirmation by the Senate of the nomination of the Hon. E. H. Durell, Judge of the United States District Court, naturally calls the attention of the public to this important court, before which, in the future, must come some of the largest and most important cases that will grow out of the legal complications created by the rebellion. The first Judge of this court was the Hon. Dentremque Hall, an eminent lawyer and a just and impartial magistrate. His vindication of the independence of the judiciary in the case of Gen. Jackson's arrest, presents a striking illustration of his firmness and moral courage. During the time he occupied his seat in the District Court, he exercised the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, and it is a remarkable fact, that only one of his decisions was reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in this case he desired that a writ of error should be presented. He died in 1819, and was succeeded by Judge Dick, who had been District Attorney. Judge Dick died in 1826, and was succeeded by Thomas Bowling Robinson. He had been Governor of Louisiana, was a gentleman of great natural dignity of character and model worth. Judge Robinson was succeeded by Judge Harper, who had been for many years Clerk of the Court. Judge Lawrence succeeded Judge Harper, and distinguished himself by his extraordinary controversy with the Supreme Court of the United States on the subject of equity jurisprudence. He died in 1842, and was succeeded by Judge T. H. McCaleb, a gentleman of the New-Orleans bar, who occupied the seat until displaced by the pretended secession of Louisiana from the Union. Shortly after Judge McCaleb's appointment, it was reported that he was dead, and a Mr. Crawford was commissioned as his successor, but on Mr. Crawford's arrival in this State to assume the duties of his office he learned that the report of Judge McCaleb's death was incorrect. There was a suspension of the office of United States District Judge from the time the State fell into the hands of the rebels up to June, 1863, when the Hon. E. H. Durell was appointed by Mr. Lincoln to assume the responsible duties of the exalted position. Judge Durell, who is a native of Portsmouth, N. H., and of a family on both sides of revolutionary antecedents, has been for more than a quarter of a century a member of the New-Orleans bar; he is remarkable among his intimate friends for his fine classical education, his knowledge of the modern languages, and for his studious and retired habits. He distinguished himself as a student at Harvard College, where he graduated, and entered the law school to complete his professional studies. Judge Durell has in years gone by taken a deep interest in the municipal affairs of New-Orleans. I believe he is the author of the present city charter, and has been from time to time Chairman of the Finance Bureau. Throughout the reign of terror under Lovell, Hollins, and Twiggs, Judge Durell maintained his position as a Union man, never turning to the right or left, and he is among the very few resident citizens at that time of fiery ordeal, who never for a moment, from intimidation or interest, committed themselves to the usurpation. When Gen. Butler took possession of the city as the local authorities fled, Judge Durell was appointed to take charge of the finances of the city, and under his control her credit was restored, her money kept at par, her bonds as they fell due have been paid, her public improvements carried on, and in spite of the war and previous rebel mismanagement, the *taxes have been reduced*. Judge Durell, in the profession which he honors, is spoken of as a gentleman of sound judgment, of a clear and ready discrimination. His dignity of deportment, firmness of character, universally acknowledged honesty of purpose, and impartiality in the administration of justice, are admitted by all to eminently fit him for the duties so recently imposed upon him by the justly displayed confidence of his Government.

So pressing were the duties of the court, that Judge Durell has held it open ever since his appointment, and there are now before it cases of immense importance, involving all the difficulties attending the legal disposition of estates abandoned by persons now active in the rebel service. In no judicial district in all the South is there so much rebel property interested as in New-Orleans. The moment the court was organized, the United States vessels-of-war commenced sending prayers to the court for adjudication, and in this department alone there has been an immense amount of labor performed, as will be seen by the list of prayers annexed to this meagre history of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. The list includes all captures that have been reported since the opening of the court in June last up to the 15th of March, 1864:

Name of Vessel.	How Disposed of.	Captured by
Helena	Condemned	U. S. S. Osaipee.
Barge B. McGuinn	Condemned	Clifton and Vinconnes.
Steamer Wm. Bagaley	Cond'd & app'd	Osaipee, Kennebec and De Soto.
Schr. Excelsior	Condemned	Katahdin.
Schr. Cecilia D	Condemned	Antona.
Schr. Betsey	Condemned	Antona.
Schr. Flying Scud	Pending	Princess Royal.
Schr. J. E. Davis	Condemned	Cayuga.
Str. Warrior	Condemned	Gertrude.
Schr. Wave	Condemned	Cayuga.
Str. Southern Merchant	Condemned	Estrella.
Str. Sir Wm. Peel	Pending	Seminole.
Schr. Mack Cassidy	Condemned	Lt W. G. Anders'n
Str. Leviathan	Res'd to U. S	De Soto.
Str. Alabama	Condemned	Eugenie, San Jacinto and Tem's
Str. Sallie Robinson	Restored	Lower Miss. Sect.
Schr. Jennie	Pending	Virginia.
Schr. Pierrie	Restored	Bermuda.
Str. Montgomery	Condemned	De Soto.
Str. Segur	Condemned	Gulf Squadron.
Yacht Restless, Union and two others, Rameses	Condemned	Commodore.
Str. Lizzie Davis	Condemned	San Jacinto.
Schr. Syrena	Restored	J. P. Jackson.
Schr. Friendship	Condemned	Tennessee.
One mail-boat	Condemned	Yacht Corypheus
Schr. Julia	Condemned	Granite City.
Schr. Matamoras	Restored	Virginia.
496 pair of shoes	Condemned	Vincennes.
Three sailboats	Condemned	Corypheus.
Brig Dashing Wave	Pending	Owasco.
Brig Volant	Pending	Virginia.
Schr. Reserve	Condemned	Schr. Kittatinny.
Bark Science	Pending	Virginia.
Schr. Winona	Condemned	Blk. Fl. of Mobile.
Schr. Leonidas	Condemned	Commodore.
Schr. Golden Rooster	Discontinued	Commodore.
Schr. Mary Ann	Condemned	Antona.
Schr. Amelia Ann	Condemned	Granite City.
Schr. Eureka	Condemned	Arcostook.
Bark Teneite	Pending	Granite City.
3 bales & 2 crates Cotton	Condemned	Granite City.
Schr. Marshal J. Smith	Condemned	Kennebec.
Schr. Independence	Condemned	Potomac.
Schr. Estrada Vilo	Pending	——
Schr. Exchange	Condemned	Arkansas.
Schr. John Scott	Condemned	Kennebec.
Schr. Ellen	Condemned	Gertrude.
Schr. Lucy	Restored	Corypheus.
Schr. Gennopolite	Pending	Arcostook.
Schr. Champion	Pending	Potomac.
Schr. Louisa	Condemned	Queen.
Str. Grey Jacket	Pending	Kenebec.
Schr. Henry Celthirst	Pending	Virginia.
Four boats and cargoes	Pending	Commodore.
Str. Ben Franklin	Pending	Argosy.
Schr. Alligator	Discontinued	Steadfast.
Schr. Mary Douglas	Pending	Virginia.
Str. Gillum	Pending	Tyler & Covington
Schr. Camille	Pending	Virginia.
Schr. Stanger	Pending	Penobscot.
Schr. Lily	Pending	——
Schr. John Douglas	Pending	Penobscot.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

Gen. Blunt at Fort Smith—His Orders on Resuming his Old Command—Col. Weatherford after the Guerrillas—The Choctaw Council—Albert Pike—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Fort Smith, Ark., Sunday, March 13, 1864.

Your old Kansas correspondent finds time to write some brief notes. He is on duty at this place. Gen. Blunt arrived on Wednesday last, and assumed command, yesterday, of the District and Army of the Frontier. It appears that in the recent changes of department lines, a portion of Gen. Blunt's old district and army found themselves in the Department of Arkansas. Gen. Thayer was ordered here by Major-Gen. Steele to assume command of Western Arkansas under the name and designation of the District of the Frontier. In performance of this duty he assumes command of the army commanded by Major-Gen. Blunt, while the latter was absent in Washington. It so happened that the entire army, with the exception of the Indian Brigade, and several companies of cavalry, were encamped in and about Fort Smith, and the border counties of Arkansas. If Gen. Thayer's action is proper and valid, then Gen. Blunt is left without troops to protect his own lines and the loyal Indians.

It is believed that the course pursued is a mistaken one, and acting in the spirit of the following order, Gen. Blunt issues General Order No. 1, reassuming command of the Army and District of the Frontier.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, March 23, 1862.

General Orders No. 29.—In the changes recently made in the boundaries of department commands, it may happen that troops belonging to one department may either be in, or may unavoidably pass into, another. In such a case, the troops so situated will continue under the control of the General under whose orders they may have been operating. But it is expected that they will be withdrawn as soon as the position they may occupy comes within the control of the proper Commander of the department.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

Gen. Blunt assumed command of his old army in the following:

Headquarters, District of the Frontier, Fort Smith, Ark., March 24, 1864.

General Orders No. 1.—1. In obedience to instructions from headquarters, Department of Kansas, the undersigned resumes command of the District of the Frontier, embracing the Indian Territory and the military post of Fort Smith, with headquarters at Fort Smith.

2. Commanders of brigades, regiments, detachments, batteries and posts, serving in the District of the Frontier, will report to these headquarters. Particular attention is called to General Order No. 29, War Department, series of 1862.

3. The following-named Staff officers are announced, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly, viz.:

Maj. T. J. Anderson, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

Capt. H. G. Loring, Tenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, A. D. C.

Capt. R. J. Hinton, Second Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry, A. D. C.

Lieut. J. E. Tappan, Second Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, A. D. C. JAS. G. BLUNT, Maj.-Gen.

T. J. Anderson, Ass't. Adjt.-Gen.

There can be no doubt that Gen. Blunt is both technically and equitably right in this matter. It will be amicably adjusted without doubt. The troops thus transferred consist of seven regiments of white troops, three batteries, and three colored regiments, veterans nearly all. There are no military operations of interest here. But few bushwhacking bands are to be found in this section. The activity of the "Mountain Feds," and the Kansas Cavalry thin them out.

The Third Wisconsin Cavalry have recalisted as *veterans* and gone home. This regiment has done most invaluable service on the frontier. It has been in numberless skirmishes, and participated with distinguished gallantry in the two battles of Newtonia, also Neosho, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, capture of Van Buren, Honey Springs, and the captures of Perryville and Fort Smith. Portions of it have endured all the hard service in the Indian Territory, and participated in the many engagements which have been fought over its possession. They deserve an honorable welcome home.

Col. Wm. A. Phillips is in command of the Indian Brigade, a battalion of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, and Capt. Kaufman's Howitzer Battery, with headquarters at Fort Gibson. The recent changes in the department and other reasons have combined together to impair the efficiency of his force. Much difficulty has been found in supplying this post and command. By the transfer of his trains Col. Phillips has been almost denuded of transportation. The severe service and scarcity of forage have destroyed a large portion of his mules. During a late raid into the Choctaw and Chickasaw country he captured 100 head of oxen and steers, which he used in place of mules, sending forward the train to Fort Scott for supplies.

The Indian Brigade have made two successful movements south of the Arkansas, against the rebels under Gen. Cooper, Maxey, and Cols. Baylor and Stand Watie. The last expedition was under Col. Watties, of the Second Regiment Indian Brigade, and consisted of the First and Third Regiments, the latter under Maj. Foreman; a battalion of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, under Maj. Williams, and a section of the Howitzer Battery, Capt. Kaufman. It left Fort Gibson on the 1st of February, marching south across the river. On the 5th, they reached Hulabee, Choctaw nation, 75 miles south of Gibson. That day, and the 6th, 7th and 8th, the command skirmished with the rebels, routing them and killing 50. On the 9th and 10th, the force moved in three columns directly south to Little River, in the Chickasaw nation, and on the 11th the whole command united. They found the enemy broken into small parties and completely demoralized. Our forces gave them no time to recover.

Maj. Williams, with the Fourteenth Kansas, had one quite brisk engagement, in which thirty rebels were killed. During this pursuit Maj. Foreman's forces killed 9, Capt. Phillips' 10, Capt. Jacobs' 6. Twenty prisoners were taken.

On the 13th, had a brisk fight with a portion of Cooper's command on Middle Boggy. During the engagement 49 rebels were killed and left on the field, the enemy fleeing in disorder. They were pursued for a considerable distance by our cavalry. But few on our side injured. From the 14th to 17th ult. the command marched west toward Washita. Everywhere they found the rebels fleeing, some to the Witchita Mountains, and others towards Chihuahua. The rebel force, Texans and Choctaws, under Gens. Maxey and Cooper, fled across Red River into Northern Texas. Col. Baylor, with his Texans, removed from Red River to Brazos.

From Washita Col. Watties returned to Fort Gibson, his ammunition being expended. The country was thoroughly scouted for eighty miles on the line of march. It is evident that the rebel Indians of the Seminole and Chickasaw nations have all fled South. Col. Watties returned to camp on the 27th, having during the entire trip subsisted men and animals from the country. The men levied on corn ground in hand-mills captured from the rebels.

It is reported that Cooper's advance has returned to Washita River, Choctaw nation, and that Stand Watie is scouting in the neighborhood of the Boggy. The Indians are nearly all desirous of returning to their allegiance. The Cuddoes serving in the Choctaw regiments desire to return. A council of Chickasaws, Cuddoes, Seminoles, and other Indian tribes who have been acting with the rebels, is to be held at Tishimingo for the purpose of considering the measures necessary to this end.

The Chocktaws hold a grand council on the 14th inst., at Scullyville, fifteen miles from this place, to which Gen. Blunt is invited and will attend. It is expected that delegates will be present from nearly every township in the Chocktaw Territory. This nation, though the first Indian tribe to enter the Confederacy, and the first to raise troops for its army, are in a great degree heartily sick of their treachery. They desire to return. It is understood that they will elect delegates to send to Washington for the purpose of securing a renewal of their treaties.

A scout just in from Sherman, Texas, reports all quiet in that vicinity. Quantrill, Tom and Sy Gordon's murderous gangs are encamped in that vicinity. Quantrill still sports the uniform, &c., of a Major-General captured by him at Baxter's Spring from Gen. Blunt. An active Union feeling prevails in that vicinity, and Quantrill was sent to crush the same. He has been pursuing the same murderous policy that he did on the border of Kansas. He is making preparations to move North, when the grass grows.

A good many deserters and citizens are coming in from Texas, taking the amnesty oath and enlisting in our regiments. Five Texans came in some days since at Fort Gibson. One of them was a well-known Union man, who has been in the bush for many months past. They desire authority to raise a regiment, which they assure us can be easily done.

The Arkansas River is very low and failing. This is very discouraging to the army, as the tedious land route makes it almost impossible to supply the army. Immense supplies are waiting below for transhipment to this place. Without an early rise the troops and citizens must suffer for supplies.

Albert Pike, poet, orator, lawyer, rebel, brigadier and Indian agent, is said to be living within the Federal lines at Huntsville, South of Little Rock, in a most wretched and poverty stricken condition. The retribution of Benedict Arnold and Aaron Burr has overtaken him. During the latter portion of his career as a rebel General, he was the victim of a most relentless persecution on the part of Rhenan and Holmes. He came out of that the outpost of the Confederates, and impoverished in purse, stricken in body and ruined in character, he has hemself once under the old flag, broken down and ruined.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Upright Piano-Fortes, No. 652 Broadway.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. Gottschalk's constant use of the New Scale Chickering Grand Piano-Fortes has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, No. 71 and 73 East Fourteenth-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, N. Y.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Warerooms No. 753 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
OR INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $90 to $850 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced many to try to palm off on some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of a peculiar principle in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 1 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS FOR SALE.
C. C. SAXE, No. 97 Park-row, N. Y.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 467 East 132d-st., New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Depot, 726 Broadway.

WANTED FOR CASH.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS for Southern climate. J. G. DAVIES, 467 Broome-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $120 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,973	Grace,	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking,	——
LOUISIANA	2,876	Smellie,	——
IOWA	[illegible]	Ribbarts,	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin ..... $100 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage ..... 35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
To sail on
SATURDAY, April 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.,
the United States side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
Wm. R. Bell, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46 N. R., foot of King-st.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 261 Broadway.
N. B.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, April 16, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
George W. Couch, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 1, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freights received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. John A. Post, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, April 9, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cobh Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... Saturday ..... April 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... Saturday ..... April 9
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday ..... April 16
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	69
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Taxes from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $65, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP OLYMPUS, Capt. McMicken, will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 30.
Cabin passage $80
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELLERS PROCURED from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 289 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. MONES.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.
One steamboat 200 ft. long by 28 ft. beam, 9 ft. hold.
One steamboat 186 ft. long by 28 ft. beam, 8½ ft. hold.
One steamboat 150 ft. long by 26 ft. beam, 8 ft. hold.
One steamboat 147 ft. long by 25 ft. beam, 10 ft. hold.
One steamboat 130 ft. long by 22½ ft. beam, 7½ ft. hold.
One steamboat 98 ft. long by 20 ft. beam, 6 ft. hold.
Also, several screw tugs. Apply to
G. W. COPELAND, No. 192 BROADWAY.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE.—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

MEDICAL.

SPERMATORRHŒA CURED.

Immediate relief admitted, and a permanent cure effected. Apply personally only between [illegible] DUNDMAN, No. 164 Broadway.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and alarming effects of all other remedies; cures in two cases in one hour; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but you must use the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to acquire unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it and what he others will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that unlearned men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes but he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, since 1835. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A few cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

CAUTION TO LADIES, SINGLE AND MARRIED.—Every woman truly a lady, has an aversion to call in or upon a physician, in respect to complaints peculiar to her sex. Besides the shock to her delicacy in consulting persons, most of whom know nothing of her ailments, the luxury voice than useless expense in buying injurious pills, drops, potions, &c. No lady need call upon the numerous doctors with whom to uselessly spend her means, as "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," price $1, by A. M. Mauriceau, Professor of Diseases of Women, designed especially for the married or those about to be married, points out the mode of treatment to remove obstructions, irregularities, or her other ailments, as mother of wife, with the causes and symptoms, and what best to do. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,294 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and 10 Ann-st. EDERHEIMER & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly weakness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; for obstinate cases of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 3,329 N. Y. Post-office. N. B.—Those who prefer an infallible, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by one of their own sex.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and efficacious remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared, by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists. Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in money or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

SPERMATORRHŒA CURED FOR FIFTY CENTS.—Send 50 cents and a red stamp to my address, and receive by return mail the receipt. Medicines can be obtained at any drug-store. Also, receipts for any of the private diseases at the same price. By this way you know just what medicines you are taking, and your system is not stuffed with poisons. Address Box No. 181 Schenectady, N. Y.

OR, A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition, intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st

FINANCIAL.

THE MERCANTILE AND EXCHANGE BANK, LIMITED, OF LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND GLASGOW.—Authorized Capital, two millions sterling, in 40,000 shares of £50 each.

DIRECTORS IN ENGLAND.

R. B. FORWOOD, Chairman, late of Leach, Harrison & Co., Liverpool.
R. V. BONALD, Deputy Chairman, R. W. Bonald & Son, Liverpool.
ARNOLD BARCHOSEN, A. Barnstam & Co., Liverpool.
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WILLIAM SOUTHALL, Meller & Southall, Liverpool.
JOHN WALKER, Walker, How & Co., London.

LIVERPOOL.....GENERAL MANAGER...G. M. BROWN.
SUB-MANAGER.....WM. MATHISON.
LONDON.....MANAGER.....R. H. WILLIAMS.
GLASGOW.....MANAGER.....WM. BROWN.

The Mercantile and Exchange Bank, limited, having opened an Agency in New-York, under the management of Mr. GEORGE B. MOREWOOD, are now prepared to transact all descriptions of Exchange and Banking Business, between the United States and Great Britain, including purchases and sales of Bills of Exchange, Collections of Revenue, and of Dividends on Stocks and Bonds, and the conversion of Stocks and other Security Bonds.

Credits will be granted for the purchase of goods in Europe, South America, and the East and West Indies. Also, circular letters of credit for the use of travelers.

Offices of the New-York Agency, on and after the 1st May next, will be at No. 37 William-st., up to which date the business will be carried on at the temporary offices, No. 64 Broad-st.

FIRST REPORT OF THE MERCANTILE AND EXCHANGE BANK, LIMITED, SUBMITTED AND APPROVED AT THE MEETING OF PROPRIETORS, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1864.

Liabilities and Assets, Dec. 31, 1863.

Dr.

To Capital account: £510 paid on 20,000 shares	£200,000
Less calls not yet paid	1,524
	£198,476 0 0
To premium received on reserved shares	6,619 0 0
To amount due on Current, Deposit and other Accounts	778,206 0 8
To Profit and Loss Account	10,334 18 11
	£1,004,636 7 7

Cr.

By Cash at Head Office and Branches, at Bank of England and at Call	£140,222 11 6
By Bills of Exchange, Loans to Customers, other Securities, &c.	847,202 15 4
By New Bank Premises, Fittings and Furniture at Liverpool, London and Glasgow, &c.	6,268 12 5
By Preliminary Expenses	5,617 9 6
By Current Expenses, bad and doubtful Debts, income Tax, &c.	7,115 19 6
	£1,004,636 7 7

Profit and Loss Account, Dec. 31, 1863.

Dr.

To Current Expenses and Directors' Fees at the three Establishments, Bad and Doubtful Debts and Income Tax	£7,113 19 6
To Rebate on Bills not due, at 6 per cent.	6,200 0 0
To Dividend of 3s. per Share on 20,000 Shares, free of Income Tax	3,000 0 0
	£16,314 7 6
To Written off Preliminary Expenses	1,872 0 0
To transfer to Reserve Fund, viz.:	
Balance of Premium on Reserved Shares	£6,747
Proportion of Surplus Profits, as provided by Deed of Settlement	594 — 7,341 0 0
Balance of Profits carried to Profit and Loss, new Account	826 11 2
	£27,453 18 11

Cr.

By Profit to 31st December, 1863	£19,226 18 11
By Premium received on 2,872 Reserved Shares	6,619 0 0
	£27,453 18 11

M. and O. R. T. B. FORWOOD, Chairman.
E. W. RONALD, Deputy Chairman.
JOHN T. LAWRENCE, Director.

We have examined and audited the accounts, and find them correct.

HARWOOD W. BANNER,
CHAS. SIDGREAVES, } Auditors.
GEO. MCCORQUODALE,

At the above-named meeting the following resolution was also proposed and carried, and subsequently ratified at a meeting extraordinary, on the 3d of March, 1864:

"That the capital of the company be increased from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000, by the creation of 20,000 new shares of £50 each, and that the same be issued at a premium of £2 per share, and on payment of a deposit of £5 per share." GEORGE B. MOREWOOD,
Agent for the United States of the Mercantile and Exchange Bank, Limited.

NOTICE TO THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have requested the undersigned to call meetings of the First Mortgage and Second Mortgage Bondholders, in pursuance of the provisions of the deeds of trust, for the purpose of considering certain modifications of the present financial system of the company, to which the assent of a majority interest of each of these classes of bondholders by a vote at a meeting is necessary. The principle of the proposed measures was submitted to the annual meeting of the corporation held at Pittsburgh on the 16th inst., at which were represented a majority of the stockholders and of each class of the bondholders, and was unanimously approved.

The undersigned, therefore, in exercise of the authority conferred upon them by Article 12 of the First and Second Deeds of Trust, give notice that

MEETINGS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS

will be held at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, 1864, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of considering the aforesaid measures.

At such meetings the bondholders, if registered, may vote in person or by proxy.

Registration on the Voting Register can be made by any holder at the office or agency of the company, at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., where the books are now open for that purpose, *on presentation by the holder of his bonds, or on his filing the written order of the person last registered as the holder.*

The registered votes originally in the names of the persons to whom the bonds were issued, in cases in which the bonds have since changed hands, the present holder can vote only by registering himself, or upon the proxy of the person last registered.

A general attendance of the bondholders is earnestly requested, as will to act on the questions aforesaid, so to perfect the organization contemplated in Article 12 of the Deeds of Trust.

The meetings of the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders will be held separately, but at the same time and place, and the holders of the Third Mortgage Bonds are invited to attend, though their action is not required by the Trust Deeds.

The resolutions adopted at the annual meeting, and the resolution of the Board of Directors requesting a call of meetings of the bondholders, are subjoined.

JOHN FERGUSON, } Trustees for the First and
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, } Second M'ge Bondholders.

RESOLUTIONS

Recommended by the Board of Directors to the Stockholders for adoption at the Annual Meeting, March 4, 1864.

Resolved, That it is expedient that expenditures for construction, equipment and objects pertinent thereto, involving new capital, should in the main be provided for by an increase of capital stock of the company.

Resolved, That the increase of capital stock should be made solely for the purpose of building and completing a double track on such part thereof as may be expedient, and for equipping the road and providing therein additional rolling stock, machinery, appurtenances and other facilities as may be necessary to properly do all the business which may offer, and for no other purpose, and should only be issued from year to year in such amounts as the stockholders at their annual meetings may decide upon. Their decision shall be based upon detailed estimates, made by the Board of Directors, of the amount of money necessary for the work of the year, and that the new issue of stock shall only be sold after public notice.

Resolved, That the increase of capital for 1864 shall not exceed $1,000,000.

Resolved, That the stockholders hereby recommend, and, so far as may be necessary, authorize the Board of Directors to make such agreement or arrangement with the holders of the bonds under the trust deeds as will enable them to convert the capital stock, as indicated in the preceding resolutions.

Adopted unanimously by vote of $4,663,000 out of $4,800,000 of stock; $3,728,500 out of $3,856,000 of first mortgage bonds; $2,166,000 out of $2,166,000 of second mortgage bonds, and $1,826,000 out of $2,000,000 of third mortgage bonds, $600,000 not voting because not registered.

Resolution adopted by the Board of Directors this day:

"*Resolved*, That the Trustees under the mortgages, Samuel J. Tilden and John Ferguson, be and they are hereby requested to call, at the earliest moment possible, a meeting of the bondholders in the City of New-York, to act upon the resolutions adopted by the stockholders at their Annual Meeting in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 16th day of March, 1864, and to obtain, if possible, the assent of the bondholders thereto.

Offered by L. H. Roper, Esq.

Attest: W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

PROPOSALS FOR $216,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by either of the undersigned until TUESDAY, the 12th day of April next, at 2 P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $216,000 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed Dec. 4, 1863, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 9, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rates of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in consecutive annual installments of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1865, and ending April 1, 1874, at the Atlantic Bank, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price in one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will therefore be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Marine Bank in Oswego, the sum awarded them respectively, together with the accrued interest from April 1, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the county.

The bids will be publicly opened at the Court-house, in the City of Oswego, on the 15th day of April at 12 M.

L. H. CONKLIN,
County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROOT, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
J. H. WOODIN, Fulton.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.

MEXICO, March 18, 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the banking-house, corner of Stewart and Grand sts., on MONDAY, April the 11th. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS.,
NEW-YORK, JAN. 30, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$[illegible]	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,609,[illegible]	
Total amount of premiums		$3,[illegible]
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments		$3,[illegible]
Losses paid during the year	$1,621,150 [illegible]	
Returnings, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	$1,137,[illegible]	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1863	117 [illegible]	1,137,[illegible]
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,[illegible]
In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have received to apply the profits of the year as follows:		
Profits to be divided	$[illegible]	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864	200,014 [illegible]	496,[illegible]
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		[illegible]
		$[illegible]
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		1,747 [illegible]
		$[illegible]
If this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent.		110,[illegible]
		$[illegible]

There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 1 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 20 per cent.

Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes | 1,[illegible] | $[illegible]

Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent. | [illegible] | $[illegible]

Undivided Balance | | $403 [illegible]

The Company have the following Assets:

United States, New-York City and other Stocks	$[illegible] 00
Accrued Interest. Gold at market value, Salvages and other Securities	714,[illegible] 61
Cash in Banks and loans on demand	651,[illegible] 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes	1,413,[illegible] 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies. Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company	20,[illegible] 44
Total amount of Assets	$3,[illegible] 00

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have examined the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above Statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DANIEL W. TELLER, } Committee.

JAN. 30, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, JR.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSEY,	H. DERICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID J. ELY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. F. DESHON,	WM. R. POPHAM,
O. L. MILN,	B. C. MORRIS, JR.,
M. MERICK,	ELIAS NYE,
WM. B. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
B. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. R. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Transfer Books of the Common Stock of this company will be closed on the 31st inst. to be reopened on the 14th of April next, at which time the stockholders of this company who have New-York certificates are requested to return them to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, who will give a receipt for the same and furnish in a few days thereafter certificates from the Philadelphia office in exchange for said receipts.

The Transfer Office for the Preferred Stock of this company at New-York will be closed permanently on 31st inst. That for both the Preferred and Common Stock in Boston will be permanently closed on the 31st March.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864.

Parties holding thirty (30) or more coupons on the three years seven and three-tenths bonds, maturing on the 1st of April, are requested to hand them in with schedules at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them on the 31st inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., (Tontine Building,) on MONDAY, the 4th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—in sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 170 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 92 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this company constituting the first class, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 5th of April prox., from 10 to 1 P. M.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 21, 1864.

THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, due 1st of April next, will be paid at the office of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 52 Nassau-st., New-York.

L. H. WALKLEY, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.,
CHICAGO, March 21, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS of this company, due 1st April next, will be paid, when due, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 27 Park-row; Thos. H. Stillman, No. 68 Wall-st.; Webster & March, Plainfield, N. J.

OFFICE OF THE BEDFORD COPPER COMPANY,
No. 42 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Bedford Copper Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, &c., will be held at this office on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock A. M.

E. S. BOLLES, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, March 18, 1864.—Election.—The annual election for Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, 4th April prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of the next annual election of the NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the Banking-house of Livermore, Clews & Co., No. 22 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 5, 1864. Polls open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

SOMERSET IRON AND COAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The subscription books to the capital stock of the above Company are now open at the office of the undersigned.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

Capital $[illegible] shares, $[illegible] each.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado. GEO. W. GRAFFLIN, Balt're.
F. H. JUDD, New-York. HERMANN FUNKE, N. Y.
H. S. CONE, New-York. R. CORNELL WHITE, N. Y.
WM. MÜLLER, New-York. M. C. TYLER, New-York.
S. G. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.

President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
Vice-President—Rev. S. G. ARNOLD, Dr. F. H. JUDD.
Treasurer—WALTER B. LAWRENCE.
Secretary—J. P. DAVIES.
Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. *STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD* bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.

This Bank hereby announces that it is prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds, authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per cent. a year, payable in coin annually, on Bonds not over One Hundred Dollars, and semi-annually on all other Bonds.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. It is expected that Coupon Bonds will be ready for delivery about the 4th of April.

Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the Bonds in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States Notes, or the Notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March until the day of subscription.

Subscriptions and remittances may be addressed to the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
No. 4 Wall-street,
New-York.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 30½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
To a limited number of Shares
OF THE
GUNNELL GOLD COMPANY,
are open at our Office.

Papers containing the report of Fitz John Porter, showing the enormous value of the property, can be had on application to us.

MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1864.

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE EXchange of New-York Certificates of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., for those issued in Philadelphia for the New-York Agency, all persons holding these certificates are requested to bring them to this office between the 6th and 10th of April next, when the Treasurer of said company will be present to deliver the new certificates in exchange.

ROBERT G. BOYD, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1864.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.
Attest: W. CRICKER, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st instant, and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of April next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th of March until the morning of the 7th of April next.

HENRY EMIEN, Treasurer.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE April 1, 1864, on the First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

JAMES HERDAN, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 18, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, due on the 1st April, will be paid at the office of McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY (and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 3, first floor, over Park Bank.

PROPOSALS.

$3,000,000 LOAN

OF THE

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, April 2, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Million Dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 9, 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, passed March 18, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of five hundred thousand dollars each, commencing on the first day of November, 1867.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 22, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.
M. D. VAN FELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
No. 427 AND 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited before April 1 will bear interest from that date. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CRAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 6 to 8.
Interest commences April 1, 1864.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 203 Bowery.—Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. allowed on larger sums. Deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK,
March 24, 1864.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 6th of April. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 6th of April.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the dividends will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, until further notice.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 46 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the first day of April next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to April 1st, inclusive.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 64 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in this Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1863, has been received from the Commissioner, and that the Duties, Taxes and Licences therein specified have become due and payable. I will attend, personally, or by deputy, at my office, No. 130 Broadway, daily (except on Sundays,) from the date hereof, until and including Thursday, the 31st day of March, 1864, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., to receive the same.

The Tax List delivered to the aforesaid list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, licenses, and on incomes for the year 1862.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them, respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will, at the expiration thereof, become liable to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof, excepting the Tax on Incomes, which will be liable to an addition of but five per cent.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector
Thirty-second District, New-York.

DATED NEW-YORK, March 8, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUS